



It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20TH MAY 1822.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE limited extent of the Custom House Pier and of the sheds under the custom house rendering it indispensable for general convenience that goods should not be deposited there longer than may be absolutely necessary for the purposes of landing or shipment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever any Goods may be left longer than 24 hours upon the Custom House Pier or longer than five days in the sheds belonging to the Custom House such goods be charged with double customs.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

શરદ્ધારીનાંદરનામો

જેમકાનાંખંદરેધકાકુપરનાંમા
ડવીનાંકાપરામાંમાલકુતારવાશાહુ
નથાડાવાશાહુરાખેડનાંજુડેજીએ
દિલીવારશુધીરાખવોફાંજેશરવને
ફીકાએમાટેમાલરાખવાનુદાહુમુ
કરકરીમાપત્રજુરકેવાશાહુકનરા
માલગાવરનરશાહુમાલદરફોશલ
માંથીકુકમખરમાલકેજેધકાકુપરમા
લંદીન ૧ શુધીરાખવોતથાકાપરા
મલેમાલદીન ૫ શુધીરાખવોતેથી
વધુરાખેડોતેમાલનીજકાતઅમલી
મશેતા ૨૦ મેશને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજ

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office
of Country Correspondence.

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શરદ્ધારીનાંદરનામો

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સમાપ્ત કર એમનીપરબંધિત છે
પપ પ જલ્યાંત પાંચીપત્ર જ
એંતે એપપ ત્યાજ પાંચીપત્ર એ
વીજ વજતાં ત્યાજ પાંચીપત્ર એ
સત એતર મઈષ તારીય ૨૦ મ
એ ને જ ૧૮૨૨

A TRUE TRANSLATION,

W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office
of Country Correspondence.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Notification by the Government of Prince of Wales's Island.

"The following description of, and directions for the New anchorage and Watering place on the Western side of the Island, is made for general information. The Signal Post on Mount Palmer will be seen by a ship off Saddle Island, and as the Western Coast of Penang is free from danger, it is only necessary to attend to the Lead in standing to the Northward, until the small Island of Biddong is seen clear off Mount Palmer Point, when a vessel should anchor with the Flag Staff bearing East, the Island E. b. N., and Lansdown Hill (the highest of the whole range far inland, and well cleared) N. E. b. E. The watering place is situated in the Bight within Pulo Biddong; and the Tunnahdar at Mount Palmer will, if required, transmit to George Town any letters or intelligence from the shipping which may touch there.

In standing from the North the same observations will equally apply.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) W. A. CLUBLEY,
Sec. to Govt."

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21st May 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the THIRD BOMBAY TOWN HALL LOTTERY, will positively be drawn at the THEATRE on Saturday morning the 25th Instant at 11 o'clock.

It is requested no persons will approach the Stage during the time of drawing the Lottery, the Boxes, Pit and Gallery being appropriated of the use of the public.

F. BOURCHIER,
Superintendent of Lotteries.

BOMBAY,
May 1822.THIRD
BOMBAY LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the above Lottery signed by the Superintendent are for sale at Rs. 108 each at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
A QUANTITY OF BENGAL
CANVAS,
And several useful articles
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Bombay 24th May 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 27th instant,
A Dwelling House situated at Colaba next to the Gun Carriage manufactory and facing the main road, the property of Conductor Gardiner, gone to Europe; also Household furniture and a few other articles. The sale to commence at 4 o'clock in the evening. The premises and title deeds thereof may be seen on application to Mr. Conductor Browne residing on the spot. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay 17th May 1822.

Edujee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 27th Instant AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
IN A GODOWN
OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF
MANOCKJEE HEERJEE
WATCH MAKER,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX,
THE PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

Mr. Rozario de Quadros,

CONSISTING OF
A LARGE quantity of Old Genuine Lisbon Wine in Pipes and Quarters, also in Bottles.
London market Madeira in Pipes and Bottles.
Red Wine or Tinto, bottled in Lisbon, in Dozens.
Buccella Wine in Pipes, Quarters and Bottles. Some Brandy, Beer, and Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Aguardente.
Samples may be tasted at their Shop in Mead Th... each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 24th May 1822.

TO BE SOLD

BY THE
ADMINISTRATRIX

OF THE LATE
ANTONIO DE SOUZA,
ON THE 28TH INSTANT,
AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
AT THE PREMISES

In Rampart Row,



A MESSAGE or Tenement, with all the buildings, Offices, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate and being No. 24 in Rampart Row (near to Messrs Ritchie and Stuart's) containing 10,311 square feet and now unoccupied. Conditions of Sale to be declared before the sale.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

બે ચે કે

મરનારનાંમાલતેનાંદરનાંમાલનીવજી
લાતેનાંતારીય ૨૮ મી.આમેમરીનાં
નીએશાંજનાંકલાક ૫ નાંરાંમપાટ
રોમાંચેકરએકનાંખર ૨૪ નુકાપરાં
તથાકારીશીશાહેનેરીતેકમલાંકોતે
રીતેતેજગાકુપરવેચશેએચેક
રમરીશીજશીરનાંચેકરનીપારીકે
એનુભરત ૧૦૩૧૧૫૬૬શંમચોરકે
અનેએચેકરકમલાંખાલીકે
એનાંવેચાનીજોલીવેચતીવખતે
ખાલકરશેતા ૨૫ મી.એએ ૧૮૨૨

AUCTION SALE,

On THURSDAY next at 10 o'clock,

BY

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

CONSISTING of various Household Furniture; Silver, Plated and Ware, with a small Quantity of finery, to close an account; also the stock of an officer deceased, consisting of a Stock of Wearing Apparel, Beery Wine, Madeira, Buccella, Claret and Champagne in Bottle, A pipe of excellent Hollands and a Puncheon of Jamaica Rum, which will be sold in small Lots for the accommodation of Purchasers. A Collection of Novels and other entertaining Works, with a Pianoforte, a Sextant by Berjee and a double Barrel Gun by Beckwith, with Horses, Carriages, Tents &c. &c.

Bombay, 24th May 1822.

FOR SALE

AT NO. 9 MILITARY SQUARE,

BEER in Casks from Abbott, perfectly sound; Claret from Paxton and Majoribanks imported by the H. C. ship Duke of York. Apply to Mr. Dallas Parser, or to Jehangheer and Nowrojee Nasservanjee.

Bombay 24th May 1822.

VALUABLE BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
THE LIBRARY OF

CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection
of History, Travels, Greek and
Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Gram-
mars, and the most esteemed works, As-
tronomical, Mathematical and Military.
Also, if not previously sold by private
bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and
Surveying Instruments, made by the most
esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers
in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by ap-
plying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

FREIGHT

FOR THE
MAURITIUS
THE SHIP

CONSTANCE,
W. REGNAULD
COMMANDER,



WILL be ready in a few
days to take in cargo. Ap-
plication to be made at the
office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM &
Co.

Bombay 24th May 1822.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

FOR
Point de Galle, Madras, and
Calcutta,
THE SHIP

GEORGIANA,
R. BABCOCK
COMMANDER.



WILL sail positively on the
30th instant. For Freight
or Passage, apply to Messrs.
Forbes and Co. or R. Babcock, Com-
mander at No. 3 Meadow street.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

FOR FREIGHT

TO CHINA,

FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE WELL KNOWN
AND FAST SAILING SHIP

GLORIOSO,
CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON,



WILL sail immediately
after the approaching Com-
pany's Sale, provided a suf-
ficient quantity shall offer at
that time.

For further particulars apply to the
Owners Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.
Bombay 15th May 1822.

A CAPITAL PHAETON

BY
"Adams"

OF THE HAY MARKET,

ON the most approved principles,
plated mountings &c. Harness by
Peat, nearly new—For Sale on Commis-
sion at Messrs. Baxter and Co. who will
give further information on application.

A variety of other Carriages and Horses
for Sale on their Premises.

Bombay 24th May 1822.

A CARD

MESSRS. BAXTER and Co. have
much pleasure in announcing to
their Friends and the Public in general
their arrangement for Fresh Supplies per
the late Arrivals, and they beg to assure
their customers at outstations that their
Orders shall be forwarded withall Dis-
patch.

Bombay 22d May 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS

OF

HYSON TEA.

WHOLE Chests ... per Chest 100
Half ditto ... ditto 50
Quarter ditto ... ditto 25
Retail ... per lb. 1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net ... per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. ... ditto 25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in
half Tubs ... per 1/2 Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale ... per doz. 10
London Particular Madeira
ra Wine ... ditto 15
London Market ditto ... ditto 13
Jamaica Rum ... ditto 12
Cognac Brandy ... ditto 18
Hollands Gin ... ditto 15

Bombay 26th January 1822

Advertisements.

HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP **ER-
PHIE**, will sail for Madras and
Calcutta on Monday evening or Tuesday
morning at further notice, and will receive on
board Treasure for those Ports.

Bombay 24th May 1822.

Lugrin & Watson.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their
Friends and the public that, they
have received per the Honorable Com-
pany Ship Duke of York and others, a
fresh supply of Europe Goods consist-
ing of the following Articles viz.

Pale Ale from Hodgson.

Hock, Claret, Champagne, Maaga,
Sherry, from Paxton and Marjoribanks,
Portwine and Claret, Gledstone, fine Cog-
nac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch
Whiskey: A general Assortment of Oil-
man Stores, Grocery, consisting of,
Bloom Raisins, Turkey figs, Imperial
French Plumes, Currants, Pearl Barley, &
Oatmeal, Confectionery from Hoffmann,
Perfumery from Smyth, Ladies and
Gentlemen's Gloves of Sort, Hats from
Moore late Bicknell and Moore, Boots
and Shoes, a few Brussels Carpets, Sad-
dlery and a Variety of other Articles.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

Bhiccagee Merjee & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquainting their
Customers and the public in gen-
eral, that they purchased the Investment
from the Honorable company's Ship Duke
of York, Capt. Campbell, comprizing
a very extensive and select assortment of
Goods from the first Houses in London,
consisting of the following articles, and
which are in the highest state of preserva-
tion.

Hodgson Pale Ale in Casks, Portwine
from Paxton & Marjoribanks, Best Cog-

nac Brandy and Hollands, Hams and
Pine cheeses, Oilman stores, consisting of
Pickles, Sauces of sorts, Red Herrings,
Tongues, Jews Beef, Hoffmann's Con-
fectionery consisting of Jam, Jelly, Brandy
fruits, Comforts, Bottled fruits of sorts,
Cherry Ratifia, Grocery, consisting of
Pearl Barley, Dry Currants, Bloom Rais-
ins, Turkey Figs, French Plumbs, Cho-
colate and Isinglass, Perfumery from
Smiths and Nephew, of sorts Boots and
Shoes from Stunt and others. Genl-
men's Beaver and Military Cockeyd Hat
complete, and Seal Skin and Foreign
Caps, Thick Military Gloves and leather
Pantaloons, Saddlery from Simpson con-
sisting of Military, & Hunting Saddles &
Bridles, Carriage, Chariots, and Buggy
Harness, and whips of sorts, Flannel, Blan-
kets and Cloths, Silk Cotton Hostery of
sorts, Gold and Silver Laces, Morocco
leathers, Stationery of sorts, Day and
Martin's Backing, Japan Ink, Snuff of
sorts; Cutlery of sorts, Gentlemen's Dres-
sing Cases, writing Desks, Backgammon
Boards, and Lady's working Boxes, Gold
and Silver watches from McCabe and
Barraud, Jewellery of sorts &c &c.

Bombay, May 24th 1822.

Advertisement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JAMSETJEE MANOCKJEE
of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hav-
ing lately purchased of MOROBA WISS-
WANATHJEE, the son, heir and re-
presentative of Wisswanath de Luxamon-
jee, late of Bombay, Parbhoo, Inhabitant,
deceased, a messuage, tenement or dwell-
ing House, situate within the Town Walls
of Bombay in the Parsee Bazar street, No.,
40; with its ground, containing by mea-
surement 37 1/2 square yards, for the sum
of Rupee Nineteen thousand and nine
hundred 19 900, any person or persons
having any claim or demand or being o-
therwise interested therein, he or they are
hereby requested to make known the same
to the said purchaser JAMSETJEE MA-
NOCKJEE, or to WILLIAM ASH-
BURNER MORGAN, Esquire, Attorney
at Law, within fourteen days from the
date hereof, or else they will be precluded
therein.—Dated this 23d day of May 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર. હી આથી આપી એથને

શ્રી. સુખજનો રહેવાશી. પારશી. જમ
શેજી. મોલેજી. એ. ધણી એ. મરનાર. પ
રજી. વીધુનાથ. સખશી મનજીનો. કો કરો.
તથા. વારશદાર. નાંમે. મોરોજા. વીધુનાથ
જી. પારશી. ધેર. એ. પારશી. ખબર
માંનું. નંબર ૪૦ નું. શ્રી. કોટમાંનું. જગી.
શાહે. ૩૫૫૫ ૧૮૮૦૦ વાશતિ. વેચાણ. લે
વાનું. શાહે. કીધું. એ. ધેર. ની. જમીન
નું. ખરત ૩૩૧૧૧ વાર. શંખચોરશક. એ
કુપર. હર એ. લોક. અગર. લોકોનો. દા
વો. અગર. લેલું. અગર. હર એ. રીતનો
દાવો. પોચતે. હો. મેતો. તે. ધણી એ. એ.
આજથી. દીન ૧૪ ની. સુદતમાં. આવીને
જમશેજી. મોલેજી. એ. અથવા. મીરાતર.
વીલી. અમ. આશખરનર. મારગીત. વ. કીલ
ને. જાહેર. કરે. તે. આરપકી. એ. દાવો. ક
ખુલ. કરશે. નહી *
તા. ૨૩ મી. મે. ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Tes-
tament and Codicil of FRANCIS-
CO ROBERTO, late of Bombay, Portu-
guese Inhabitant, deceased, having been
granted by the Honorable the Court of
the Recorder of Bombay to ALEXAN-
DER JOSEPH PEREIRA and MA-
THEWS DE CRUZ, the Executors
therein named; all persons concern-
ed therein are hereby apprized thereof.—
Dated this 22d day of May 1822.

PATENT PRESSES.

Manufactured by JOHN RUTHVEN & Co. Patenters.
EDINBURGH.

	Sizes	Prices
PRINTING PRESSES,	Largest Newspaper, ...	80 0 0
	Super-royal, ...	70 0 0
	Royal, or Demy, ...	63 0 0
	Folio, or 4 Demy, ...	25 0 0
	Royal Quarto, ...	16 16 0
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,	Royal Octavo, ...	12 0 0
	Royal, ...	35 0 0
	Folio, ...	22 0 0
COPYING PRESSES,	Folio, ...	14 14 0
	Quarto, ...	11 0 0
	Royal, ...	25 0 0
LOOKING GLASS PRESSES,	Folio, ...	14 0 0
	Quarto, ...	11 0 0
SEAL & STAMPING PRESSES,	BEATING MACHINES, ...	L 15 to 25 0 0
	No. 1, ...	1 11 6
	2, ...	3 3 0
	3, ...	4 4 0
	4, ...	8 0 0
PACKING PRESSES,	5, ...	20 0 0
	6, ...	L 20 to 8 0

The above Presses are constructed on a
New Arrangement of the Mechanical
Powers, producing instantly, with sim-
plicity and ease an inconceivable pres-
sure.

A liberal discount allowed on whole-
sale orders for Exportation, and to
Booksellers and Stationers, on the small
Presses.

Orders for any of the above Presses ad-
dressed to Messrs. John Ruthven & Co.
Patent Press Manufactory, Edinburgh,
will be attended to; or to Messrs. Shot-
ton Malcolm & Co., Bombay, at whose Of-
fice a few Lithographic Specimens may be
seen, and further information obtained.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equi-
ty Side of the Honorable the Court
of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date
the 17th day of March 1822, made in a
cause wherein JAMSETJEE BOMAN-
JEE, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE,
RUTIONJEE BOMANJEE, and
NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE and JE-
VANVOW widow, Executors and Exe-
cutrix of the last will and testament of
PESHTONJEE BOMANJEE, late of
Bombay, Merchant deceased, on
behalf of the Creditors and all other the Cre-
ditors of the said HUGH GEORGE MACK-
LIN, deceased, who had obtained and
confirmed the expenses of this suit,
the Court, by and through the
KEMPT and Co. Attorneys of the estate and
effects of the said HUGH GEORGE MACK-
LIN, deceased, is the Defendant,
the creditors of the said HUGH
GEORGE MACKLIN, late of Bombay
in the East Indies, Esquire; deceased, the
intestate in the said Decree named, who
died on or about the 29th day of Septem-
ber 1819, are to come by themselves or
their Solicitors on or before the first day
of June 1823, and prove their debts be-
fore the Master of this Honorable Court,
at his Chambers, in Rampart Row, at
Bombay aforesaid, or, in default thereof,
they will be peremptorily Excluded the
benefit of the said Decree.

W. FENWICK,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર. પારશી. પેશાંતનજી. ખમંનજી.
શ્રી. સુખજનો રહેવાશી. તથા. વે. પારી. હ
તો. તેનાં. વીલનાં. વ. કીલ. લોકોનો. નાંમે. જ
મશેજી. ખમંનજી. તથા. હોરમજી. ખમંન
જી. તથા. રંતનજી. ખમંનજી. તથા. નવરોજ
જી. જમશેજી. તથા. એ. મરનારની. ધણી
આણી. નાંમે. જવં. નવ. હ. એ. શરદે. લોકો
એ. પોતાની. વ. તી. તથા. મરનાર. કુ. ખરજ
મેકલીનાં. મોંગાલરા. આની. વ. તી. એ.
મરનાર. મેકલીનાં. વ. કીલ. નાંમે. રાડની
કેમપર. કુપર. હરી. આદી. શ્રી. સુખજનો.
હંતરાખલ. રી. કારડર. કોરડ. મહે. જુહાદી
શાહડમાં. કી. વી. કે. તથા. એ. રાડની. કેમ
પર. એ. મરનારનો. વ. કીલ. જવા. પ. કરતા
જા. આમાં. શ્રી. સુખજનો. હંતરા

The advocates for these nightly orgies, the very few, are ready to admit, and to regret, that many an unfortunate sick person may

to them by post, on the day of publication



SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

reached the shore with great difficulty, in consequence of the off-set of the Tide which drifted them out to sea, leaving us under great apprehensions for their safety. About one P. M. that part of the wreck we remained upon, began to wash gradually towards shore, until about three P. M. when it hung to a rock for one hour, or more, before we perceived any chance of effecting a landing. During this our horrors were inexpressible, each expecting the next moment would plunge us in a watery grave; and under this idea, we took a supposed last farewell of each other. Thus situated we remained for some time, when the wreck again moved towards shore, affording us once more a gleam of hope, that we might attain it; although, from the very heavy swell, great dangers still awaited us. About five, P. M. we had drifted close enough for those on shore to heave a rope on to the wreck, by which we were enabled to get on shore, by watching the drawback of the Sea, which left us but a small space of water to wade through, and were assisted up the beach by those who had previously landed, and had in a great measure recovered their strength. Captain Greig's conduct, from the time the ship struck, deserves every praise, and particularly for his determination of continuing on the wreck till the last. The crew and passengers assembling together, Capt. Greig enquired if any were missing; and was informed, that two were lost, one in swimming, and the other from the raft. About 5h 30' P. M. night approaching, we retired to the rushes, about fifty yards distance from where we landed, for the night, in the distressed state we were in, some of the passengers being without any other clothing than a shirt. Some spirits which had drifted on shore, gave an opportunity to those who first landed to get intoxicated, of which they availed themselves, and added to the horrible scene around us. The Island affording no shelter we were exposed to the rain, which fell very heavy during the night, without sleeping, and were frequently annoyed by such of the crew as were drunk, together with the noise of the chain-cable and anchors striking against the rocks. At day-light, about 6. A. M. all was confusion; the men shaking off the yoke of subordination, and taking upon themselves an equality with the passengers, which they did not hesitate to avow in terms accompanied by the most opprobrious language. Seeing the impossibility of commanding them in such a state, three parties were formed, consisting of the Captain, officers, and such of the passengers as were able, to explore the Island. One party to the Westward, the second to the East, and the third over the hills. The first travelling the beach for the space of about 3 miles, without succeeding to their wish, the sea preventing their going further. They returned about 2 P. M. repeating their opinion, that the best place for pitching our tents was to the Westward, near three large ponds of fresh water, in which a number of Sea Elephants were seen swimming, but the flat ground running off to the Westward, being constantly exposed to the wind and weather, as well as inundated and covered with rushes, occasioned some doubt as to the fitness of the situation. About 3 P. M. the party that had gone Eastward returned and reported a more favourable spot, about a mile and a quarter East of our present station, being close to a waterfall, and some appearances of recent fires having been made there, led them to believe, that others had been on the Island, and made choice

of that part; they also found the ship's cutter lying high and dry, without much apparent injury; also a bale of red cloth, which had drifted from the wreck, and served us for bedding, &c. and protection from the wet ground and the rain, which fell heavily during the night, accompanied with a strong wind, from the W. N. W. The third party came back in the evening, bringing with them several roots of wild celery, but had not discovered any place so suitable as that we determined on to pass the night. Our food this day consisted of Penguins and raw beef, which we had picked up; being unable to make a fire, for want of materials and the dampness of the wood excluded the possibility of obtaining one by friction. Nothing but extreme hunger could have induced us to partake of food in a state so revolting to the feelings of human beings. In the evening, one of the seamen, lost from the raft, floated on shore, and was buried with the usual ceremony; and, although we took every pains, with large stones, to prevent the sea removing the corpse, we were much shocked a few days after, to find the body wholly exposed. The next morning, (25th) at day-light, the passengers and crew were mustered, and a small party was dispatched to get the cutter up above high water mark, and the others that were able, were ordered to collect what provisions, &c. they could find along the beach; in the course of their search, a cow and two sheep were found, also a hare or two, and a few cheeses. We were further fortunate, in picking up a box of surgeon's instruments, containing a flint and steel, which, with the combustible matter in one of Congreve's rockets, enabled us to make a fire. The iron buoy was brought up this day; and in the afternoon several parts of the wreck came on shore, and also 5 puncheons of rum and gin, and some cases of wine and beer, and many bales of cloth, which were of infinite service to protect us from the inclemency of the weather. Some Penguins were caught this day, which, from excessive hunger, we were glad to cook in the state they were taken, without plucking or cleansing; all being clamorous to spare the fire that was kindled. Some clothing came also on shore, but so much cut by the sharpness of the rocks, they were rendered nearly useless. A large quantity of perfumery and distilled waters was taken up; and the sailors, to discover what the bottles contained, broke the necks, expecting to find spirits in them. At one P. M. commenced rigging a tent, with canvas and spars from the wreck, and at sun-set had finished it, sufficiently to protect us in a great measure from the rain, &c.; it being of a small size, would not admit of more than one third of our number, and then was very crowded; but every one was anxious to participate of its accommodation, the others occupied casks to shelter themselves for the night. This day, while traversing the beach, I picked up Norrie's epitome, and on examining the Long and Lat. of the three islands, found Inaccessible to be the westernmost; on putting some questions to one of the party that attempted the hill, I learnt the bearings of the two islands seen by them, the largest to be between N. E. and the other nearly South, which confirmed me in opinion, that we were on Inaccessible; and until this time, I believe, it was generally thought, we were on Tristan da Cunha. Miserably as we were off, the warmth of the fire afforded us much comfort; particularly the ladies, who had suffered extremely from hunger, wet, and cold. In fact, several of the passengers were so much exhausted, that apparent-

ly, they were near expiring. At day-light on the 26th sent a party to explore the island, over the hills, the remainder, such as were capable, were ordered to the beach, to collect all the provisions they could find, and whatever else that might be useful; among which were several cases of surgeon's instruments, with knives, saws, &c. which proved of essential service; some provisions were brought up, and deposited in a cask for general distribution, agreeable to the order of Captain Greig. At 2 P. M. the party returning from the hill, having ascended nearly a mile, found, in the direction they had taken, the impracticability of advancing farther. This day, two more tents were completed, which afforded to us and the invalids much comfort. It was now thought necessary to enforce a regulation, requiring each individual, whose strength would permit, to bring two loads of ship-wood from the beach, daily, while it lasted, that on the island being inefficient for the purpose of cooking. We killed this day three female Sea Elephants near the ponds before mentioned. The brains, heart and tongue of these we eat; but the flesh of the young ones we took out, was far superior to that of the old ones, yet extremely disgusting. This day cut the iron Buoy asunder, and converted it into boilers; made some soup with penguins and wild celery, and found considerable nourishment therefrom, notwithstanding it was very mawkish; but being warm, it accorded very well with our famished stomachs. The tin lining of two chests served us for frying pans, but they lasted only a day or two, leaving us only the two boilers for cooking, and they, we were apprehensive, would soon become useless.—Towards evening, the body of the seaman Hore, who was lost in swimming, was taken up, and buried close to that of his shipmate, with the same ceremony. At night, some of the party were obliged to occupy the casks, as before, the three tents not affording sufficient sleeping room for all. The wind blowing strong in the night, caused the covering of the tents to rise, and admit the rain, from which we suffered very acutely. At day-light, on the 27th sent out parties as before, with a full determination to get round the island, if possible, in which they were again unsuccessful; but anxious to discover what might be of service, penetrated the rushes to the westward, and hit upon the retreat of the Sea Elephants, who had settled for the purpose of bringing forth their young. At the same time, they found, and brought some wood, which had been fired, near the spot, leaving on our minds, a full conviction, that some fishermen had been on the island a short time before, and corroborated by finding a whaler's knife, and the blade of a steering oar. This day we skinned the cow and two sheep which in our situation, we thought tolerably good, but afterwards found to disagree with us very much, as might be expected from their having been drowned, and remaining two days in the sea. The weather having now moderated, we found the health of the sick much improved, although labouring under strong symptoms of dysentery, brought on by want of proper nourishment and rest, both of which we had hitherto been deprived of.

On the 28th at day-light, fine weather and wind N. N. W. with a high surf; sent some hands with the carpenter to remove the cutter still higher, to examine her; unluckily she was found to be considerably injured along the keel and larboard side. The hire of the cow was given to the carpenter to repair the boat; this day we raised a temporary flag staff in front of the tents. Our sick much improved. The party which

left this morning (taking with them ropes &c. for exploring the island, by way of the hills, fortunately succeeded in reaching the opposite side with a great deal of difficulty, and returned at 9 P. M. excessively fatigued, and reported having seen vast numbers of Sea Elephants on the beach. We this day rigged another tent, and made every exertion to improve the others. We were also employed in getting copper from the ship's bottom, which was high and dry, for making cooking utensils. One of the Seamen, in a fit of intoxication, stove in the head of a puncheon of rum, after which he used it for sleeping in, totally insensible. Sunday (the 29th) very pleasant weather, at 9 A. M. assembled together; read prayers and offered up thanks to the Almighty for our signal deliverance.

On the 30th at day-light, all hands engaged on the beach, seeking what remained, the heavy surf having washed off many articles that we had not been able to remove, particularly the cloth and all the wine and spirits, which from this time, left us destitute of either. A Seaman named Harris, undertook and began to build a canoe, framing her with wood hoops from the provision casks, covering her with tanned Elephant skins. Her extreme length was 24 feet, by 5 ft. 4 inches. Got from the wreck several rockets, which by closing one end with lead, served us for small boilers, others stopped with wood answered as cans for oil, which we used in cooking. Some hands employed in burning ship's timber to procure nails for the carpenter. Having from this time no means of making any memorandum, for the want of ink and paper, the subsequent relation is given from memory, and may be considered to embrace a general statement of what usually occurred, without reference to any particular date.

Suffering considerable annoyance in the tents from flies and fleas, some of the party raised one on the beach, thinking to avoid the nuisance; but on the third or fourth night, after its completion, they were suddenly alarmed, while sleeping, by the sea coming in, and carrying away a part of it. Others of the seamen, who had occupied a tent with several of the gentlemen, induced by some secret motive, raised a separate tent, about one hundred yards distant from the general rendezvous. The rest of the sailors followed their example, by removing to a distant part of the island, having previously secured sufficient canvas, &c. to re-establish habitations, leaving the Captain, second officer, doctor and passengers, to shift for themselves; of whom the major part were unwell. Fourteen of the seamen who had united and separated, requested one of the kettles, which the Captain and passengers acceded to by granting the smallest of the two we had, which did not hold more than the proportion their number entitled them to; but hearing dissatisfaction existed among the others, he called them together, and explained his motives for complying with their demand, upon which they unanimously refused to assist in the ordinary employments assigned them by the Captain; at the same time offering to do every thing for him and his son, leaving the passengers to provide for themselves. This was rejected, and the line of conduct they pursued, called forth a strong remonstrance from the second officer, who had determined to remain by his Captain and passengers in their feeble state, which had no effect. Consequently the passengers were obliged to act entirely for themselves; although they offered from L. 8 to 10 per month to assist in getting food only, which was not accepted, observing, that the island Inaccessible carried no passengers, and that all were on one footing. A boat, on the principle of a West India Hatter-

aux was undertaken, and completed by the ship's cook, a native of the West Indies; the weather, however, continuing bad, could not be launched. Prior to this boat being finished, the Penguins had come on shore to deposit their eggs, which were very numerous; in so much, that at daylight, noon, and 3 P. M. each individual would collect, from 4 to 6 dozen. They remained on the island for a month, or thereabouts, affording us much relief, and contributing greatly to the restoration of our health and strength. Their departure was equally sudden as their arrival, and equally unexpected, to our great sorrow. The Elephants also took to the sea, which left us with the forlorn prospect of being destitute of food, when the store we had accumulated, should be expended, until the season of their return. The impression on our minds, at the approaching scarcity, began to be visible in every countenance. We also found great loss from the want of wild celery, which could not be had without great difficulty, having to ascend the hill, on the brink of precipices, to the imminent danger of our lives, to gather the few remaining roots. While the above boat was building, a second was laid down, on the same principle, and finished within a day or two of the other. A third was also begun by the carpenter, on a larger scale, similar to the others with the exception of her head and stern running in. About a week after the female Elephants emigrated, the males made their appearance for the purpose of shedding their coats, which dissipated our fears of absolute starvation while they remained, and their skins afforded us materials for shoes and covering for the canoe. We were farther relieved by numerous shoals of Peterells, which succeeded the Penguins, and were easily caught, but they were transient in their stay, as they quitted with the male Elephants in about 8 or 10 days. This again excited a renewal of our fears for our future sustenance.

In September we launched the first boat, which answered uncommonly well for fishing, and in which we were very successful. Our hooks consisted of nails, turned, and the nets made from the rigging of the wreck, of which we had an ample sufficiency. Two days after we endeavoured to launch the second boat, but could not, owing to the sea running too high; but succeeded on the following day in launching both boats for the general benefit. After this the seamen availed themselves of every favorable occasion to launch the boats; but were obliged to solicit the assistance of the passengers to haul them a shore again, which favor was returned by giving each a small quantity of fish, in the most contemptuous manner. At this time our situation was improved, by an increase of our Tents. Prior to this, the carpenter's boat and canoe being finished, a fourth boat was laid down, and soon completed, by the second officer and some of the passengers. On making trial of the carpenter's boat, we found her too brank, and made the necessary alterations, by placing another plank in her bottom, which answered very well. Having now four boats and canoe, fit for use, they were launched for fishing as often as the weather would permit. These boats did very well along shore; but could not be fully depended on to risk the voyage in contemplation, as the tools used in their construction were a Hand-saw, an old Chisel, & a Bolt, as a substitute for a hammer with a port hinge rubbed to an edge, instead of an axe.

Early in October Mrs. Pepper, having been recommended to take exercise, we were absent for several hours, during which, some person or persons took the opportunity of entering our tent and purloining a box, containing a gold chronometer, chain and 3 seals, a purse, with eight guineas, and two pounds, in silver, with various other articles, value together £170, which, after the most diligent enquiry, were never recovered. A circumstance, that needs no comment to prove the vile disposition of some of the crew. The following morning, the cook's batteau was launched, with himself and five seamen, expecting to reach Tristan da Cunha, and remained in sight an hour after, when she suddenly disappeared; and the weather becoming squally, we were apprehensive, some accident had befallen them, which was confirmed afterwards, as they never reached their destination. Two days after, a party being

on the hill, observed a ship standing off and on Tristan da Cunha Bay. The next morning an endeavour was made to launch the carpenter's boat, with a view to gain the island; in our attempt, the boat was nearly lost. About a fortnight, or more, having elapsed, without receiving any intelligence from Tristan da Cunha, we resolved to make another attempt to launch the carpenter's boat, the fineness of the morning promising a fair day, and they succeeded reaching Tristan da Cunha, at sun-set. Upon landing the crew were overjoyed at meeting with a man, named Glass, formerly a Corporal in H. M. Artillery drivers, and a few inhabitants, who volunteered their services, with two whale boats, to convey the passengers and the remaining crew across; this success arrived on Inaccessible, 10th Nov. bringing with them a small quantity of Potatoes, Butter, Milk, and Biscuit, a proportion of which being issued for the day, the residue was reserved for those who were destined to stay behind. On the 11th the Captain, his son, and married persons were the first appointed to quit Inaccessible, & although the morning appeared very unfavorable, we determined on the voyage, which was attended by equally winds, and frequent calms. Left Inaccessible at 7 A. M. and arrived at Tristan da Cunha at 2 1/2 P. M. when we were gratified beyond the power of expressing, to see something approaching in appearance to domestic comfort. On the 18th and 25th other successful efforts were made and completed the safe removal of all, notwithstanding the last trip was attended by a most violent gale from the N. W. One of the boats was obliged to part company, and take shelter under the lee of the island, where they underwent considerable sufferings for two or three days, living on fish only, which they caught on the rocks. On our arrival at Tristan da Cunha, an agreement was made with Mr. Glass, for board and lodging, at 2 shillings sterling per diem. During our stay the passengers were frequently engaged in shooting, the island affording a plentiful number of wild Pigeons and Goats, which were difficult to be got at, and consequently not attended with much success—the wide difference we now experienced, compared with the conduct of the crew, occasioned feelings of disgust, and enhanced the value of favors rendered us, nor is it possible to convey a just idea or conception of what passed in our breasts, or seeing the boat with the last of our unfortunate companions on the shore of Tristan da Cunha. Our feelings choked utterance, and it was only with tears of mutual sympathy we embraced each other. About five weeks after the first party landed, a ship was seen passing the island, but the wind blowing a strong westerly gale; but the island being enveloped by fog, we presume, prevented their noticing the signals that we made. This ship, we have since learnt, was the Hyperion, Frigate, bound to the Cape. While we observed her passing without touching, occasioned a renewal of desponding fears, which were undiminished till the 10th January 1822, when the Nerinae, Capt. David Lauchlan, hove in sight, at 11 A. M. on a calm and beautiful day. We immediately dispatched a boat, to make known our deplorable situation; whilst making for the Brig we were anxiously noticing the manœuvres caused by the baffling winds, until 5 P. M. when she had sufficiently reached into the Bay, to see the boat leaving her. Previous to this, Captain Greig and son, and a young passenger had left the shore in another boat, with instructions from the Passengers, to negotiate on the best terms, an agreement for their conveyance to the Cape. Before this boat got to the ship Captain Lauchlan had left his vessel, and landed. He immediately feeling a true sense of our distresses, promptly offered to receive the whole of us, on terms that impressed on our minds, gain was not the motive that actuated him; and his subsequent attention and sacrifice of personal comforts for our accommodation, demands an acknowledgement of our most unqualified gratitude. Having arranged with Mr. Glass, we embarked the same evening, and were received with great kindness, by the Officer in charge, Captain Lauchlan being engaged on shore, in procuring supplies equal to the augmentation our numbers rendered necessary. On the following morning, at 10 a heavy swell coming on from the N. W. indicated a gale; and it was deemed prudent to weigh anchor and stand off; and no sooner was the anchor up, than what we anticipated, took place, and our attempts to keep the Island on board, were baffled in consequence of a strong set to the Eastward, leaving behind, with much regret, six seamen, and a female servant, also thirteen casks of

water. At noon, the east end bearing south made sail for the Cape, and after an excellent voyage arrived there on the 21st January 1822, comprising a term of six calendar months, within two days, from the time of our unfortunate shipwreck. While on Tristan da Cunha, we undertook to build a vessel of twelve tons, from the fragments of the Julia, wrecked on that Island. It may be remarked, as a singular coincidence that the Nerinae left the Cape for South America, "the same day, and same hour, the Blendenhall was wrecked."

After undergoing such a multiplied series of misfortunes, in which I was more than others particularly interested, on account of Mrs. Pepper's critical situation, I cannot close this narrative, without publicly expressing my humble and sincere gratitude to Divine Providence, which supported and carried us through such imminent perils; and to add our united tribute of thanks to those who have generously contributed to our comfort, both at Tristan da Cunha, and at the Cape.

P. S. The Narrator, recommends all masters of ships, to be cautious in approaching the Islands of Tristan da Cunha, Inaccessible, and Nightingale; as in running in those Latitudes, with the wind to the N. of west, which usually prevails, they are liable to many dangers.

The free trader Hadlow is to sail for London on the 31st instant.

The free trader Seaforth, from Liverpool the 26th December, arrived here on Thursday. She spoke during her voyage with the following vessels.

On 20th January 1822, Mellish, Ford, from Portsmouth for Madras, out 16 days. 21st Jubilee, from Liverpool, for Batavia, out 14 days.

February 18th Clydesdale, McAllister from Calcutta for Liverpool; left St. Helena 11th February; out 77 days.

March 5th Hindoostan, Kirkwood, from Liverpool for Calcutta, out 60 days.

April 11th Ratcliffe, Whaler, of London out 321 days, nearly full of Oil.

Sir John Malcolm and suite arrived at Cossier on the morning on the 8th January. Sir John was on his arrival rather unwell from a bilious attack, but was sufficiently recovered to leave Cossier on the 11th; he arrived at the English wells, 1st halt, at 1 P. M. in high spirits, remained there the 12th and on the 13th continued his journey. He saw the Nile on the 16th, and having visited the ruins of Carnac, Luxon and Thebes and the Tombs of the Kings, he embarked on the 19th at Luxon with Captain Paisley on board an excellent boat for Cairo. Major Wilson and Captains Stewart and Wilson were to remain some days longer at Carnac. Sir John Malcolm was quite recovered when he embarked.

His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, which arrived in the H. C.'s ships Dunira and Duke of York, were transhipped from these vessels to boats taken up for the occasion, and have sailed for Tuncaria Bunder. The first detachment, from the Dunira, arrived at that port, we hear, after a fine run of 2 days; and we have every reason to conclude from the favorable winds and weather since, that the second detachment, from the Duke of York, have had as good a passage.

Extract of a Letter, from Constantinople, dated 2d February 1822.

"Tranquillity has been restored to this place, & we have great hopes of an amicable arrangement of affairs with Russia, in which case all the other troubles that have been distressing the country will soon be put a stop to, & British Commerce will necessarily become more important in these dominions than ever."

At the Honorable Company's sale of Opium yesterday, only 4 lots of 5 Chests each, 1st sort opium, were disposed of; the price obtained was rupees 2006 per chest.

BOMBAY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

The trial of the issue joined on the 1st information filed by the Advocate General against William Brown Hockley Esq. commenced on Monday last. The following is the list of the special jury.

John Bax, Esq.	Archibald Inglis, Esq.
David Seton, Esq.	Benjamin Noton, Esq.
Henry P. Hadow, Esq.	Charles Law, Esq.
James Fawcett, Esq.	Mansfield Forbes, Esq.
William Peill, Esq.	J. R. Stuart, Esq.
William Jardine, Esq.	John Best, Esq.

The Court has been engaged every day, excepting yesterday, with hearing evidence in this case from 11 till 5 o'clock. The Court sits again this morning; and the trial will, in all probability, continue to occupy the attention of the Court for many days.

By the Georgiana from Muscat we learn that Mr. Willock, our chargé des affaires at Tehran had demanded his passports, and on their being refused had declared that he considered himself as no longer vested with a diplomatic character. It seems that the King of Persia had drawn on Mr. Willock for a portion of the subsidy still due, which Mr. Willock had orders not to pay without instructions from India. On the refusal being intimated to the King, he threatened to decapitate Mr. Willock if the Bill

was not honored in five days. This message however was subsequently disavowed by the King, who declared that he had only threatened that if not paid in five days he would decapitate the messenger. Mr. Willock proposed leaving the Persian Court on the 5th Instant, if not forcibly detained.

By the Teignmouth we have had the satisfaction to learn that Sir John Malcolm and suite had arrived in safety at Kossier. Sir John had been slightly indisposed but had recovered before he made land.

We do not hear by these arrivals of the immense armaments which were lately announced as assembling to Bunder Abbas; was believe these reports do not rest on a good foundation. [Bombay Gazette.]

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Charles Hunter, Infantry. Ditto John Thompson Forster, Infantry. Ditto R. J. McNab, Infantry. Ditto Thos. Tapp, Infantry. Ditto Henry B. Campbell, Infantry. Ditto Charles B. Morton. Assistant Surgeon Nimmo, 2d | 11th Regt. Capt. A. Campbell C. S. S. D. G. Ditto H. Groundwater, Artillery. Ditto Davidson Engineers. Lieut. G. Lloyd, 4th Regt. Ditto Robert Paterson, Pioneers. Ditto and Adjutant J. Clark, 1st | 11th Regt. DEPARTURES.—Major Evan Davies, 7th Regt. Capt. Gordon, 2d Regt. L. C. Major Bromley 2d | 3d Regt. Capt. W. Morison, 2d | 9th Regt. Ensign D. McKay Seobie, 2d | 9th Regt. Capt. Jervis, 3d L. C. Lieut. and Adjutant W. F. Allen, 12th Regt. Ditto Robert Paterson, Pioneers.

Nautical Chronicle

A N D

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 20th H. C. Cruiser Teignmouth, Lieut. H. Hardy, from Mocha 8th April. Ditto, Ship Georgiana, Capt. R. Babcock, from Muscat 15th May. 21st H. M. Ship of War Sophie, George French, Esq. Commander, from Mocha. 52d, Ship La Constance, Capt. A. Regnaud from Mauritius. 23d, Ship Seaforth (Free trader) Capt. Robt. Mac, Dowal, from Liverpool 26th Dec. 1821.

Passengers per Teignmouth, Mohamed Join, Son of the Sultan of Acheen, & two Servants; Saik Mahomed, Arab Merchant.

Passengers per Georgiana, Mrs. Babcock, Assistant Surgeon Nimmo, 2d | 12 Regt. Lieut. Houghton, H. C. M. Lieut. Spencer, do.

Passengers per Seaforth.

Mr. Lewis Jones, DEPARTURES.—May 17th Ship George Home, (Free Trader,) Capt. J. A. Teifer to London. 28th Ship Portuguese Ketch Boa Fortune Commander Josse Maria Fernandes to Pedreir Coast. 23d Grab Bombay Merchant, Commander F. Gregory to Malak Coast. Do. H. C. Cruiser Mercury, Lieut. J. Stout, to Persian Gulf.

Passengers by the George Home. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Quailie, Capt. Macktane, Mr. Davies, Mr. Hughes, Miss Sarah Lockett, Major A. Gibson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 3d, H. M. Ship Topaze, Capt. C. Richardson, C. B. from a Cruise. 5th, Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, from Rangoon 10th April. 6th, Ship La Belle Alliance, William Rolfe, from London 4th January.

Do. H. M. Schooner Tender Cachin, Captain T. W. Twynan, from a Cruise.

Do. H. M. Ship Glasgow, Captain Doyle, from Bengal 18th April. 7th, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Bushire 24th March, Point de Galle 25th March, and Bombay 1st April.

April 8th, H. C. Ship Thomas Coultas, Captain A. Chrystie, from London 4th January, and Cape of Good Hope 17th March.

Do. H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith, from London 4th January, and Cape of Good Hope 21st March.

DEPARTURES.—May 5th, Ship Mellish, Robert Ford, for Calcutta. Do, Ship Duke of Lancaster, John Davies, for Calcutta.

April 8th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochran, Captain T. W. Twynan, on a Cruise.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. H. M. Ship Glasgow, Captain Doyle. H. C. Ship Thomas Coultas, Captain Alex. Chrystie. H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith. Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson. Ship La Belle Alliance, Wm. Rolfe. Ship Edward Stretell, Wm. Balston. Ship Venus, George Dawson. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington. Ship Moozaffer, J. A. Hart. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead. Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoit. Brig Sarah, J. G. Kayser. Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt. Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 28th Zenobia J. Libon from S. America, Jan. 18. April 29th Mary Ann Sophia R. Cornfoot from Batavia, Mar. 23.

Do. Scott A. Agnew from Madras, Apr. 20. April 30th Clifton G. Abbott from Boston, Dec. 10. May 1st, Balcarras, Cameron from England, Dec. 13.

May 3d Diamond D. Beckford from Boston, Dec. 23.

Do. Susan J. W. Phillips from China, Mar. 10.

PASSENGERS.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras. Captain P. Cameron, from England the 11th of Dec. and the Cape of Good Hope the 10th of March.

From England.—Lady Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Irving, Mrs. Harriet Adams, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Liston; Misses Maria Campbell, A. M. Davis, Julia Ouseley, and Eliza Ouseley; Miss Laura Susanna Campbell, an infant born on the passage; Sir Archibald Campbell, 33rd Regiment, Colonel; Wiltshire, 33rd Regiment; Captains Franklin, Daly Reid, and Perry, 33rd Regiment; Lieutenants "Shodgrass," Campbell, "Liston," "Young," Campbell, "Frimmer," and "Michell," 33rd Regiment; Ensigns Tudor, Campbell, "Frazell," McClure, Grimes, and Trant, 33rd Regiment; Surgeon Cathcart, ditto; Cadets "Henry Halhed," "C. B. Bal," "A. C. Dennis," "W. R. Corfield," "Kenneth Campbell," "Thomas Gear," "Thomas J. Roche," and "A. S. Singer," 33rd Regiment; A Detachment of His Majesty's 33rd Regiment of Foot, 335 Rank and File, 41 Women, 61 Children, "Reverend John Irving," "Mr. Joseph Adams," "Mr. William Butler of the Country Service," and "Mr. Richard Rouban, of the Volunteer Pilot Service."

*Those whose names are marked with astericks came on the Balcarras, from England, and the other from the Cape.

DEPARTURES.—April 25 Charles Mills & Co. Wise for Isle of France.

29th Earl Kellie R. Edwards for Malacca.

29th Charles, S. Towne for Boston.

May 1st Lady Farquhar Ambros for Isle of France.

2d Titagar T. Taylor for Ranoon.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe and to Sea on board the Private.

Ships Sophia, Albion, Palmira, Madras and Gan- gsa.

By the Sophia, Captain Reynolds, to Europe.— Mrs. Gowan, Captain Gowan, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

By the Albion, Captain Swainson, to Europe.— Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Sanners, and Mr. T. W. Sanners. Children: Master James William Sanners, Misses Mary Elizabeth Sage, M. Daggers, Mary Dhoon, Isabella Anne Sanners, and Elizabeth Sanners.

By the Palmira, Captain Lamb to Europe.— Miss Mary Constable.

By the Madras, Captain G. Welles, to Europe.— Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Addison, Mrs. McPherson, H. Lashington, Esq., a Civil Servant on this Establishment, and Eneas Mackintosh, Esq. Children: Master Francis Adam, Lewis Grant, Thomas Browne, and C. McPherson; Misses Caroline Maxwell, Julia Maxwell, Harriet Adam, Mary Ann Bacon, and C. McPherson.

By the Ganges, Captain Chivers, to Europe.— Mrs. Sissmore, Messrs. Henry Dowling Herbert, Alexander Davidson, Thomas Scott, John Duce, and John Ryan, Master Nicol Sissmore.

To Sea.—J. C. Deedes, Esq., a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On the 23d Feb. on board the Partridge of Allepie, Captain W. Buchanan, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

In Camp near Baroda, on the 7th Inst. aged 29 years. Mr. Sub-Collector John Sanderson of the ordnance department, leaving a disconsolate widow to deplore his loss. He was apparently well in health at 8 o'clock in the evening, but died soon after 11 the same night. A numerous acquaintance regret the loss in him of a greatly respected friend.

At Bhewady on 15th of April last, W. Aitken Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 1st of May. Captain J. J. Meredith, 4th L. Cav. to Janet Amelia, only Daughter of Major Wheatstone, H. M. 53d Regiment.

BIRTH.—At Ryepore on the 21st, of April, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel VANS AGNEW, C. B. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Fort St. George, on the 2d May, Mrs. Eliza Ann Coultman, Wife of Major W. W. Coultman, of H. M. 53d Regiment, aged 42 years, leaving a disconsolate Husband and six Children to lament their irreparable loss—For upwards of twenty two years, her conduct as a Wife, Mother, and Friend, was truly exemplary, and a firm reliance in the mercies of a Blessed Redeemer enabled her after a residence of near Seventeen years in India, to bear with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the will of God, a painful sickness of eleven months, dying as she had lived, beloved by her relatives and friends and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

In Camp, at Moulgoond, on the 13th March, after 36 hours of extreme suffering, Ensign D. Gray, of the 2d Bat. 19th Regt. N. I. deservedly esteemed and regretted by his Brother Officers; this sad event, which has deprived the Service of a young Officer of high promise, was occasioned by Hydrophobia during the short lucid intervals from this most dreadful of all maladies, and tho' perfectly conscious from the first appearance of the symptoms of his inevitable fate, he displayed the most admirable constancy of mind, and principle.

In Camp, at Derwar, on the 30th March, Major H. C. Harvey, late in charge of the 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. whose loss is deeply lamented by his Brother Officers; he possessed the truest attributes of the Gentleman and Soldier; but his worth was too justly known and appreciated, to render eulogium necessary.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, after a lingering illness of five months, which she bore with becoming resignation and christian fortitude, Mrs. Edward Louis, late Miss Ogilvy, aged 26 years, leaving behind her a disconsolate husband, two infant children and a large circle of Friends to bewail her loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th April, Mr. William Bennet to Miss Ann Rebello.

On the 30th April, John Campbell, Esq. M. D. H. M's. 17th Foot, to Elizabeth, only Daughter of Lieut. Alexander Child, H. M's. 24th.

At Berhampore, on the 25th April, George Evans Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Chateaur Ghur Battalion, to Eliza, Daughter of Lieut. Col. Morrell, Commanding the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion.

At Berhampore on the 24th May, William Greaves, Esq. of Purneah, Miss Margaret Duncan.

At Berhampore, on the 23d May, Capt. Richard Goinett, of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, to Miss Ann Duncan.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th April, Mrs. C. Wallar, of a son.

On the 23d April, the Lady of Thomas Hawkins, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d April, the Lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 25th April, the Lady of C. F. David, of Ceylon, of a Daughter.

On the 25th April, Mrs. J. B. Jones, of a Daughter.

On the 26th April, Mrs. J. Vallente, of a daughter.

On the 26th April, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 14th April, the lady of Lieut. H. Wood, of a Son.

A. Anahabal, on the 16th April, the Lady of Capt. H. F. Denty, 21 B. 27th R. N. I. of a daughter.

A. Pooris, on the 19th April, the Lady of Lieut. R. S. Phillips, 21 B. 26th R. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 24th April, Mrs. Isabella D' Mottos.

On the 25th April, John Driver, Esq. (of Babo Dally.)

On the 26th April, Mr. J. O. Porter, late of the Country Service.

On the 17th April, Thomas Homfray Bason, the infant Son of Mr. William Bason, of Cossypore.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—On the 16th Dec. Mrs. Elizabeth Lukin at Huttonhouse near Brentwood, Essex, after a long and painful illness which she sustained with great resignation. Mrs. Lukin was the widow of the late Captain George Lukin, Marine Storekeeper, and pay master at Bombay, in the East India Company's Service, and nephew of the late Right Honourable William Whitlam.

On the 17th July, at Valencia, in South America, of the wounds received on the 24th June, in the decisive battle of Carabobo, Thomas Hidentos Ferriar, Esq. eldest son of the late Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, Colonel in the Columbian Finance, and Adjutant General of the Army of the Apure; a fearless soldier, and an amiable and high-minded gentleman. To the gallantry with which he led into action, against vastly disproportioned numbers, the small corps of British engaged at Carabobo, the victory of that day is chiefly attributed. His remains were attended to the grave by the President Bolivar as chief mourner; and a public monument has been decreed to his memory by the Supreme Congress of Colombia.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Monday, May 8, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight is. 9d. per Madras Rupee.

at 90 days' sight is. 9d. per do.

at 6 months' sight is. 10d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Loan of 1822 17 per cent prem do. of 1821 14 " " "

APPOINTMENT.

Ensign T. A. Cotton, of Engineers, Assistant under the Civil Engineer in the Southern Division.

On Sunday last arrived the ship Portsea, Capt. Worthington, from Rangoon the 10th ultimo.

On the same day arrived the ship La Belle Alliance, Captain W. Rolfe, from London the 4th January.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Dowden, Mrs. Kellie, Mrs. Shawe, Mrs. Smyth; Miss Dowden, and two Miss Smyths; Captain Shawe, Major Hackett, Captain Dowden, Colonel Smyth, Captain Thomas Black, Bombay Establishment, Doctor Kellie, Mr. S. Prescott, Mr. A. Dyce, Mr. F. Dowton, Mr. Stokes, Mr. J. Berry, Mr. W. A. Nevil, and Mr. W. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Leland, Miss Goodridge, Miss Cuyner, Miss Wiggins; Doctor Leland, Mr. G. Grogh, Mr. H. Hickey, Mr. H. Besouden, Mr. Reddall, and Mr. R. Leland.

On Monday last arrived H. M. ship Glasgow, Captain Doyle, from Calcutta the 15th April.

Passenger.—James Hunter, Esq. and Lieut. Doyle.

Also H. M. schooner Tender Cochon, Capt. Tr. W. Twynan, from a cruise.

[Mad. Gaz., May 8, 1822]

The Honorable Company's Madras and China Ships William Fairlie, Captain Ken- nard Smith; and Thomas Courts, Captain Chrystie, anchored in the Roads yesterday afternoon from England and the Cape of Good Hope—the former having left the Downs on the 8th of December and the Cape the 21st of March—the latter left the Downs on the 4th of January and the Cape the 17th of March. These Ships bring H. M. 5th Regiment to relieve H. M. 34th.

Passengers by the William Fairlie.—Mrs. Waters, Miss Dampier, Henry Lacon, Esq. G. T. Waters, Esq. H. Featherstone, Esq. A. Pittar, Esq. G. Holt, Esq.—Messrs. M. Wall, L. Duval, L. Pissal, A. R. Alexander, S. F. Stuart, J. R. Gissam, J. C. Hawes, J. C. G. Stuart, F. Wakeman, and G. Gordon.

By the Thomas Courts.—Mr. Frith, Mrs. Keys and child, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Campbell and 4 children, Mrs. Pattoun, Mrs. Dandals, Colonel Bruce, C. B. His Majesty's 54th Regiment; Colonel Frith, Madras Army; Captain Sanderson, Bengal Army; Capt. Harris, Madras do.; Capt. Campbell H. M. 5th Regt.; Captains Black & Campbell, Lieut. Evanson, Lieut. Clones, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Nugent, Lieut. Fraser, Ensign Pottoun, Adjut. Dandals, Assistant Surgeon Finen; Messrs. R. A. Bannerman, and Fraser, Writers—Messrs. Edwards Barnett, M'Leod and Gregory, Cadets—Mr. Furlong, Country Service; and Mr. Peter Rollo, Free Mariner.

We have received Prince of Wales' Island Gazettes to the 23d of March, from which we give the following Extracts.

"On Tuesday evening came into the harbour the Schooner Glorvina, Captain G. Vine- lae Commander of the Magnet), from Manila the 10th ultimo.

We regret to report the loss of the Ship Magnet, on the night of the 17th November last, in a most tremendous Typhoon while anchored at the Spanish Settlement of Yloya, in the Island of Panay, one of the Philippines. The violence of the Typhoon is described to be one of the severest ever known there by the oldest inhabitant; it commenced from the N. W. and in its progress levelled Convent houses and Trees to the ground. The situation of the Captain, Officers and Crew were at this awful period most trying and perilous, and every exertion that human art could invent were directed to the preservation of the vessel as also of all on board; but although the Magnet had three anchors a head, the violence of the wind and sea forced her so high on the shore, that when the gale abated she was left dry on the Beach. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the Typhoon, and the rising of the Sea, when it appears that the Ship's Launch was found driven many hundred yards within the woods on shore. The vessel was fully laden and on the point of her departure in prosecution of her voyage. We are happy to add, however, that our information does not state any loss of lives.

The Ship Argyle, Captain H. Cathre, left the harbour for Malacca and Batavia on the 24th instant; and on the following day the brig Phoenix Captain C. E. Smith, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to Siam.

On Sunday morning anchored in the harbour the H. C. Ship General Harris, George Wellstead, Esq. from China the 27th Ultimo. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Magniac and family, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Boyd.

We understand the Marquis of Camden, F. Larkins, Esq. Captain, was also under orders for Penang.

The H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle, D. Newall Esq. Captain, had arrived at China from England in August.

The James Scott, from China may be expected daily.

We have been favored with the perusal of letters dated from Canton the 22d February, and are happy to state that the late unfortunate dispute with the Chinese Government, had been amicably arranged, and that Commercial intercourse had been renewed as usual; the affair with Macao, however, still remains unsettled. Opium is quoted at 2050 Drs. per chest.

Same day came to anchor the Brig M'Cauly, Captain Foster, from Batavia the 30th January.

Passenger: Mr. Davenport.

The Commercial accounts received by the M'Cauly is rather discouraging; the Trade at Batavia is represented as being very dull.

The Private Trader Jemima, Captain Watt, bound for England direct, is expected here in the course of a fortnight.

The Ship Earl Kellie, Captain Edward sailed from Bengal the 16th instant, with the followers and baggage of the relieved Troops.

Same day the Ship Edmonstone, Captain Oakley, quitted for Rangoon.

A Signal was flying at the Fort Flag staff late last evening, for a sail entering the harbour, supposed to be the Palmira duly expected from Calcutta.

On Wednesday morning anchored in the harbour H. N. M. Brig Sirene, Lieutenant D. Brycs, from Malacca the 15th instant.

The Brig M'Cauly, Captain W. Foster, left the harbour for Calcutta on Thursday evening.

The Transports Heroine and Fergusson, we understand, will sail for Calcutta in a or two.

The following description of, and directions for the New Anchorage and Watering Place on the Western side of the Island, is made public for general information.

"The Signal Post on Mount Palmer will be seen by a Ship off Saddle Island, and as the Western Coast of Pinang is free from danger, it is only necessary to attend to the Lead in standing to the Northward, until the small Island of Biddong is seen clear off Mount Palmer Point, when a Vessel should Anchor with the Flag Staff bearing East, the Island E. b. N. and Lansdown Hill (the highest of the whole Range for Inland and cleared) N. E. b. E. the Watering Place is situated in the Right within Pulo Biddong; and the Landward at Mount Palmer will, if required, transmit to George Town any letter or intelligence from the Shipping which may touch there.

"In standing from the North the same observations will equally apply."

By order of the Honorable the Governor and Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY,

Sec. to Govt.

Fort Cornwallis, the 23d March 1822.

[Gen. Gaz. May 9, 1822.]

We are authorised to contradict the William Fairlie's departure from Deal on the 8th December, as she only arrived in the Downs on the 9th of that month. She remained there until the 31st December when she endeavoured to beat down Channel, but was obliged to bear up for Cowes—where she anchored on the 1st January, and sailed from thence on the 4th—left the harbor on the 5th, anchored in Table Bay on the 2nd March—and sailed from thence for Madras on the 22nd of the same month—having in both passages outstripped the Courts—which left the Mother-bank Portsmouth on the 31st December and the Cape on the 17th March.

9th May 1822.

His Majesty's 34th Regiment marched out of the Garrison this morning, previous to its relief by His Majesty's 54th to-morrow. This excellent old Regiment maintained its character for discipline and good order by moving out in the steadiest and most soldierlike style, and as a proof of the estimation in which it is held, we join a Garrison Order issued by the Honorable the Governor.

Extract from the Garrison Orders, dated Fort St. George, 8th May, 1822.

The Honorable the Governor cannot permit His Majesty's 34th Regiment to quit the Garrison without expressing his entire approbation of the discipline and exemplary conduct manifested on all occasions by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Corps ever since its arrival in Fort St. George—now a period of nearly two years; and while His Excellency requests Lieut. Colonel Dickens and the Officers under his command to accept his best thanks for the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective duties, he begs to assure them that his most cordial wishes for their welfare and success, will attend them in every situation to which they may be called in the service of their Country.

[Mad. Gaz. May 11th 1822.]

ARRIVALS AT THE RESIDENCY.—Mr. Peter Cherry, Second Judge; Major B. B. 20th N. I.; Captain H. Dowden, 19th N. I.; Captain Shawe, 1st Light Cav.; Lieut. G. Jobling, 2d Bat. 13th N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Captain W. James, 2d N. I.; Captain G. Norman, 1st Bat. 9th N. I.; Surgeon H. Atkinson, 6th N. I.; Lieutenant A. S. H. Apfin, 89th Foot; Ensign G. C. Otley, 12th Light Infantry.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

For CALCUTTA 30 MAY. } SELL

10 0 } New Loans, ...

15 0 } Ditto Remittable, ...

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 22 1822

Mr. G. Mainwaring, Register of the Zillah Court of Bareilly and Joint Magistrate stationed at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Register of the Zillah Court at Jaunpore.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, Second Register of the City Court at Benares.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court at Srun.

Mr. T. E. Monsell, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Mynensing.

Mr. H. Moore, Register of the Zillah Court at Tipperah.

Mr. P. P. Russell, Additional Register of the 24th Pergunnahs.

The Balcarras has brought a few Letters from the Boyne, which sailed from Saugor on the 1st of December last. The Letters are dated 6th January, at which time the Boyne was in S. Latitude 25 55' and E. Longitude 5 15. She had made thence a very extraordinarily quick passage so far—It well on board.

[Cal. Journal May 4th 1822.]

On the 5th of December, the request of the Marquess of Hastings to be relieved from the Government of India was laid before the Court of Directors by His Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Luson, agent to the Honorable Company at the Cape of Good Hope, died on the 17th of January after a long illness.

[John Bull May 4.]

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town will read.

POETRY.

SERENADE

FROM THE PIRATE, BY THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY.

"Love wakes and weeps
While Beauty sleeps!
Of Music's softest numbers,
To prompt a theme,
For Beauty's dream,
Soft as the pillow of her slumbers.

"Through groves of palm
Sighs of balm
Fire-flies on the air are wheeling:
While through the gloom
Comes a soft perfume,
The distant beds of flowers revealing.

"Oh wake and live,
No dream can give
A shadow'd bliss, the real excelling;
No longer sleep,
From lattice peep,
And list the tale that Love is telling."

SWIMMING.

[FROM LORD BYRON'S TWO FOSCARI.

—How many times have I
Clown, with arm still luster, breast more
daring,
The wave all roughened; with a swimmer's
stroke,
Flinging the billows back from my drench'd
hair,
And laughing from my lip the audacious
brine,
Which kiss'd it like a wine-cup, rising o'er
The waves as they arose, and prouder still
The loftier they uplifted me; and oft
In wantonness of spirit, plunging down
Into their green and glassy gulfs, and making
My way to shells and seaweed, all unseen
By those above, till they wax'd fearful: then
Returning with my grasp full of such tokens
As show'd that I had search'd the deep:
With a far dashing stroke, and drawing deep
The long suspend'd breath, again I spurn'd
The foam, which broke around me, and
pursued
My track, like a sea bird—I was a boy then.

(Continued from the third Page Supl.)

tion, the accompanying Letter from Colonel
Cuyler, to the Colonial Secretary, in which
he details the result of an experiment, made by
sowing Bengal Wheat, which seems to corro-
borate the opinion, generally prevalent, that
this seed resists the fatal influence of the blight,
which was ruined so many crops during the
last two seasons.

To Colonel Bird, &c. &c.
By this Post, I have forwarded my Diary.
You will observe what I have stated in my
Agricultural Report; to which I beg to add,
I made the experiment on my farm. A piece
of land, for two muids of seed, was in every
respect worked the same. I selected one muid
of Cape Wheat, which I had got from the
Cape, and one muid of Bengal Wheat, I got
in this neighbourhood, and the produce of the
last season: both muids were washed in lime
and salt water,—the Bengal had been first
washed, after which the Cape seed: some few
grains of the Bengal Wheat must have been
left on the floor of the kitchen, and swept in
amongst the Cape Wheat, with which it was
sown. The two muids were sown the same
day, and only a furrow separating them. The
Cape Wheat grew to about 18 inches high,
when it fell, totally destroyed by the blight,
leaving the scattered seeds of the Bengal
Wheat, standing in various parts of the land,
and which ripened amidst the blighted Cape
Wheat. From the muid of Bengal Wheat, I
got a return of 20 muids. From this trial, I
have no doubt but that the Bengal Wheat will
resist the blight that has spread over this country
the last two seasons.

Vitenhage, 13th Feb. 1822.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER."

Arrival in Table Bay, Feb. 18, 1822.—The
Lonach, English Ship, J. Pearson, Master,
from Calcutta the 26th of December, bound to
London, cargo Sundries. Passengers.—R.
Brooke, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, Captain
Heard, Native Infantry, Lieutenants York and
Nagel, H. M. 17th Regiment, C. A. Hodges,
late H. C. S., the Nabob Meer Khan,
and five Native Attendants, Children, and
one Female Servant.

Geographical situation of the following Head-
Lands, as determined in the DISPATCH
Transport, William Walker, Master.

	S. Lat.	E. Long.
Cape of Good Hope, ...	34° 27'	18° 31'
Hanglip, ...	34° 28'	18° 44'
Point Danger, ...	34° 38'	19° 16'
Point of View, ...	34° 49'	19° 49'
Point of View, ...	34° 52'	19° 52'
Point of View, ...	34° 57'	19° 57'
Point of View, ...	35° 00'	20° 00'

Cape Delagoa—Seal Cape, 34° 6' 23" 22"
Cape Recife, ..., 34° 1' 25" 41"
The above is allowing Simon's Town to be in
Longitude 18° 27' East of Greenwich.

English Extracts.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 24.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-
Colonel J. Hay, from half-pay 16th Light Dra-
goons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without pur-
chase—Dated Dec. 25, 1821, Capt. T. Jarmy,
from half-pay Cavalry Staff Corps, to be Cap-
tain, without purchase. Dated Dec. 25, 1821.
Cornet T. Harrison. Dated Dec. 25, 1821; Cor-
net A. Sullivan. Dated Dec. 25, 1821; Lieut.
R. Robinson, from half-pay 2nd Light Dragoons.
Dated Dec. 27, 1821; Lieut. J. W. Murray,
from half-pay 23d Light Dragoons. Dated Dec.
27, 1821; Lieut. W. T. Loftus, from half-pay
22d Lt. Dgs. Dated Dec. 27, 1821; Lieut. E.
Gibson, from half-pay Cavalry Staff Corps. Dated
Dec. 27, 1821; Lieut. W. H. B. Lindsey, from
the 17th Light Dragoons. Dated Dec. 27, 1821;
Lieut. R. R. Gillespie, from half-pay
20th Light Dragoons. Dated Dec. 27, 1821;
and Lieut. G. F. Clarke, from the 17th Light
Dragoons. Dated Dec. 27, 1821; to be Lieu-
tenants, without purchase.—J. S. Smith, Gent.
vice Harrison. Dated Dec. 26, 1821; and E.
Knox, Gent. vice Sullivan. Dated Dec. 27,
1821; to be Cornets, without purchase.—Cor-
net J. Dixon, from half-pay 21st Light Dra-
goons, vice Daly, who resigns the Adjutancy
only, to be Adjutant and Cornet. Dated Dec.
25, 1821; and Assistant-Surgeon F. G. Wal-
bran, from half-pay 1st Royal Veteran Battalion
Dated Dec. 25, 1821; to be Assistant Surgeon.
16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, J. S.
Ramsbottom, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase,
vice Montgomery, promoted. Dated Dec. 11,
1821.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER,

AND

DAILY ADVERTISER.

DECEMBER 26 1821.

[This Gazette announces, that the King
has ordered a writ to be issued for summoning
the Earl of Rockingham to the House of Peers,
by the title and title of Baron Newburgh, of
Newburgh, in the county of Anglesea.]

THE COURIER.

DECEMBER 31st.

MEXICO.

We have been favoured by a friend with
the following letter, which is a translated
copy of one received in this town from a Span-
ish gentleman resident in South Carolina:—

CHARLESTON, S. C. NOV. 28.

"Sir—You will see by the Havannah pa-
pers that the whole of Mexico was said to be
in possession of the Insurgents; this account
is premature, for La Vera Cruz had not sur-
rendered when last accounts left.

"That place is to Mexico what Cadiz is
to Old Spain, a strong bulwark. The Gov-
ernor, Colonel D. Avila, is a firm friend to
the parent Constitution of Spain.

"There is a mystery in the affairs of that
country which we cannot understand. The
people are said to be universally devoted to
the chief, (Imperial, he styles himself,) Iturbide,
and yet this man, 'this Saviour of
his Country,' finds it expedient, with all his
power, to conciliate the Monks and Jesuits
by guaranteeing the restoration of the In-
quisition. It will be, indeed, a new era in
History to see that infernal tribunal rearing
its hydra head under the banners of liberty
and independence. How long the holy brother-
hood would uphold their regenerators may
be readily surmised; once in power, and
woe to those who dare speak of freedom.
We know from experience what gratitude
may be expected, and what reliance placed
upon tyranny upheld by fanaticism.

"That Mexico deserves a Constitutional
Government, founded on the basis of ratio-
nal liberty, no liberal mind will deny; but,
we would wish to see that blessing attained
upon a sure and lasting foundation—benefi-
cial to the internal felicity of that fine country,
and advantageous to the interests of her Eu-
ropean brethren.

"Many persons here censure the conduct
of the present Viceroy, O'Donohu; but
those who best know him believe him to
have acted upon principles of humanity—the
wish to avoid shedding human blood, and to
avert the horror arising from civil war.

"It is impossible a man possessing the li-
beral and philanthropic ideas of civil liberty,
which he so firmly manifested in Old Spain,
on the re-establishment of the ancient despo-
tism in 1814, should give his sanction and
support for re-organising a tribunal, from
which himself and co-patriots have suffered so
much persecution and injustice.

"But the writers in the Havana and o-
ther papers, affect to consider the entire of
Iturbide into the city as decisive of the fate
of Mexico; yet nothing can be definitive till
the return of the Commissioners who carried
out the propositions to Old Spain, which were
signed at Cordova in July last, wherein this
said chief, Iturbide, and others, promise to
receive and acknowledge as their Sovereign,
Ferdinand Septimo, or any one of his family
he may appoint to reside in that country.
We must, therefore, await the answer to these
propositions upon which, doubtless, depends
the sovereignty of Mexico; a country, which
for climate, soil, and produce, may be equal-
led, but certainly not surpassed in the whole
globe.

"Don Correa and his lady have been
some weeks in this city on their route to Me-
xico, where he is appointed Minister of Fin-
ance, and Director-General of the Customs.
He is a warm friend to the constitutional code
of the Cortes; a person of good talents,
which he has exerted to the utmost, both as
a soldier and writer, in defending the liberty
of his country. His writings and his suffer-
ings have caused his name to be held in high
estimation in our Transatlantic provinces.
This Minister purposes proceeding to Vera
Cruz immediately.

"We have also had Colonel Coppinger,
late Governor of West Florida; a perfect
gentleman, and most amiable character,
which was proved during his six years' resi-
dence in that country, where he was esteem-
ed by all ranks.

"The son of this gentleman was taken a
few months since (going from this port) by
some of the pirates who infest this coast; they
knew his person, bore him off to St. Augus-
tine, where the Governor resided, and sent
in a flag of truce demanding a supply of
water and provisions, before they would sur-
render their prize. The Governor replied he
would not, dear as his son was to him, give
a biscuit or a drop of water to these enemies
of his country, not even to save that son's life.
The wretches took the young man away with
them, but were fortunately taken, and he was
restored to his anxious parent.

—Liverpool Advertiser.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

DECEMBER 23,

THE PIRATE.

Another entertaining production, under the
above title, has issued from the prolific pen of
the Author of Waverley; and as the work is
yet scarcely published, we doubt not our re-
aders will be interested in the subject which
forms the basis of the novel; the following
narrative is prefixed to the book:—

"In the month of January, 1724-5, a ves-
sel, called the Revenge, bearing twenty large
guns, and six smaller, commanded by John
Gow, or Goffe, or Smith, came to the Orkney
Islands, and was discovered to be a pirate, by
various acts of insolence and villainy commit-
ted by the crew. These were for some time
submitted to; the inhabitants of these remote
islands not possessing arms nor means of resis-
tance; and so bold was the Captain of these
banditti, that he not only came ashore, and
gave dancing parties in the village of Strom-
ness, but before his real character was disco-
vered, engaged, the affections and received
the troth-plight of a young lady, possessed of
some property. A patriotic individual, James
Fea, younger, of Clestron, formed the plan
of securing the buccanier, which he effected
by a mixture of courage and address, in con-
sequence chiefly of Gow's vessel having gone
on shore near the harbour of Calfsound, on
the Island of Eda, not far distant from a house
then inhabited by Mr. Fea. In the various
stratagems by which Mr. Fea contrived final-
ly, at the peril of his life, they being well ar-
med and desperate, to make the whole pirates
his prisoners, he was much aided by Mr. James
Laing, the grandfather of the late Malcolm
Laing, Esq. the acute and ingenious historian
of Scotland during the 17th century. Gow, and
others of his crew, suffered by sentence of the
High Court of Admiralty, the punishment
their crimes had long deserved. He conduct-
ed himself with great audacity, when before
the Court; and, from an account of the matter,
by an eye-witness, seems to have been subject-
ed to some unusual severities, in order to com-
pel him to plead. The words are these:
'John Gow would not plead, for which he was
brought to the bar, and the Judge ordered
that his thumbs should be squeezed by two
men, with a whipcord till it did break, and
then it should be doubled, till it did again
break, and then laid threefold, and that the
executioners should pull with their whole
strength; which sentence Gow endured with
a great deal of boldness.' The next morning
(27th May, 1725,) when he had seen the pre-
parations for pressing him to death, his cour-

age gave way, and he told the Marshal of
Court, that he would not have given so much
trouble, had he been assured of not being hang-
ed in chains. He was then tried, condemn-
ed, and executed with others of his crew.

"It is said, that the lady whose affections
Gow had engaged, went up to London to see
him before his death, and that, arriving too late
she had the courage to request a sight of his
dead body; and then touching the hand of the
corpse, she formally resumed the troth-plight
which she had bestowed. Without going
through this ceremony, she could not, accord-
ing to the superstition of the country, have es-
caped a visit from the ghost of her departed
lover, in the event of her bestowing upon any
living suitor, the faith which she had plighted
to the dead. This part of the legend may
serve as a curious commentary on the beauti-
ful tale of the fine Scottish ballad, which begins,

"There came a ghost to Margaret's door," &c.

"The common account of this incident fur-
ther bears, that Mr. Fea, the spirited indivi-
dual, by whose exertions Gow's career ini-
quity was cut short, was so far from receiving
any reward from Government, that he could
not obtain even countenance enough to pro-
tect him against a variety of sham suits, raised
against him by Newgate solicitors, who acted
in the name of Gow, and others of the pirate
crew; and the various expenses, vexatious
prosecutions, and other legal consequences,
in which his gallantry involved him, utterly
ruined his fortune and his family; making his
memory a notable example to all who shall
in future take pirates on their own authority.

DEATH OF GENERAL O'DONOHU.—Gene-
ral O'Donohu, who has made so conspicuous a
figure in the transactions which have preced-
ed the settlement of affairs in New Spain, di-
ed in the city of Mexico on the 8th of Oct.
The difficulty, therefore, of obtaining a clue
to his late conduct is much increased. It ap-
pears that he was present at, and shared, the
public entry of Iturbide into Mexico, on the
of 27th September, and was treated with near-
ly the same marks of distinction. Various re-
ports of the causes of his death were in cir-
culation at Havannah, some directly ascribing
it to poison, and others to indisposition brought
on by chagrin.—The noted Commodore Aury,
who has availed himself so successfully of his
double commission, under the states of Buenos
Ayres and Chili, to make captures of the Span-
ish traders, died at Old Providence, in the
latter end of August.

LIMA.—This place is the capital of Peru,
and is the emporium of that part of South A-
merica. Its wealth and population are no
doubt reduced from what they were in former
times—but they are still respectable. His-
tory relates, "that when the Duke de la Palada
made his entry into Lima as Viceroy, the in-
habitants, to do him honour, caused the streets
to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting
to 17 millions sterling. Travellers speak with
amazement of the decorations of the churches
with gold, silver, and precious stones, which
load and ornament even the walls. The only
thing which could justify these accounts, is
the immense riches and extensive commerce of
the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may
be said to deal with all quarters of the world,
and that both on their own account and as
factors for others. Here all the productions
of the southern provinces are conveyed, in
order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima
for such articles as the inhabitants of Peru
stand in need of.

THE TIMES.

DECEMBER 20.

The Marquis of Buckingham is, at last, it
is said, to be made a Duke. There was
some onelately, who declined, for a while,
a new dignity of some kind or other, pro-
posed to him, with the modest air of disqua-
lification that he had done nothing to deserve
so high an honour. Divine also say, that we
should not omit, while recounting in prayer
or meditation the many favours of Providence
to ask ourselves, in all humility, "what have
I done to merit this 'grace?' What have
I done to call down that blessing?" It will
probably preserve the mind of the Duke-elect
from unbecoming exultation, if, pursuing the
same course with regard to this occasion of
earthly honour, he employ his attention in
searching for the virtues which have been
thus rewarded, rather than occupy all his
thoughts with contemplations on the dignity
acquired.

LORD BYRON.

The three promised dramas of Lord Byron
are now published, and from the glance
which we have been able to bestow on them

(Continued in the Additional Sup.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1822.

(Continued from the last page Supt.)

seem to contain most of the peculiarities, both good and bad, that usually characterise his writings; but till we have read them carefully, we shall offer no further opinion. Our present purpose is merely to extract a note, which is affixed to one of the dramas, and which may be considered as a sort of defence against some of his assailants:

"In Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent work upon 'Italy,' I perceive the expression of 'Rome of the Ocean' applied to Venice. The same phrase occurs in the 'Two Foscari.' My publisher can vouch for me that the tragedy was written and sent to England some time before I had seen Lady Morgan's work, which I only received on the 16th of August. I hasten, however, to notice the coincidence, and to yield the originality of the phrase to her who first placed it before the public. I am the more anxious to do this, as I am informed (for I have seen but few of the specimens, and those accidentally) that there have been lately brought against me charges of plagiarism. I have also had an anonymous sort of threatening information of the same kind, apparently with the intent of extorting money. To such charges I have no answer to make. One of them is ludicrous enough. I am reproached for having formed the description of a shipwreck in prose, selecting such materials as were most striking. Gibbon makes it a merit in *Tasso* 'to have copied the minutest details of the Siege of Jerusalem from the Chronicles.' In me it may be a demerit, I presume; let it remain so. Whilst I have been occupied in defending Pope's character, the lower orders of Great-street appear to have been assailing mine: this is as it should be, both in them and in me. One of the accusations in the nameless epistle alluded to is still more laughable. It states seriously, 'that I received 500*l.* for writing advertisements for Day and Martin's patent blacking!' This is the highest compliment to my literary powers which I ever received. It states also 'that a person has been trying to make acquaintance with Mr. Townsend, a gentleman of the law, who was with me on business in Venice three years ago, for the purpose of obtaining any defamatory particulars of my life from this occasional visitor.' Mr. Townsend is welcome to say what he knows. I mention these particulars merely to show the world in general what the literary lower world contains, and their way of setting to work. Another charge made, I am told, in the *Literary Gazette* is, that I wrote the notes to 'Queen Mab,' a work which I never saw till some time after its publication, and which I recollect showing to Mr. Sotheby as a poem of great power and imagination. I never wrote a line of the notes, nor ever saw them except in their published form. No one knows better than their real author, that his opinions and mine differ materially upon the metaphysical portion of that work, though in common with all who are not blinded by baseness and bigotry, I highly admire the poetry of that and his other publications.

"Mr. Southey, too, in his pious preface to a poem whose blasphemy is as harmless as the sedition of Wat Tyler, because it is equally absurd with that sincere production, calls upon the 'legislature to look to it,' as the toleration of such writings led to the French revolution: not such writings as Wat Tyler, but as those of the 'Satanic School.' This is not true, and Mr. Southey knows it to be not true. Every French writer of any freedom was persecuted; Voltaire and Rousseau were exiles, Marmontel and Diderot were sent to the Bastille, and a perpetual war was waged with the whole class by the existing despotism. In the next place, the French revolution was not occasioned by any writings whatsoever, but must have occurred had no such writings ever existed. It is the fashion to attribute every thing to the French revolution, and the French revolution to every thing but its real cause. That cause is obvious—the Government exacted too much and the people could neither give nor bear more. Without this, the Encyclopedists might have written their fingers off, without the occurrence of a single alteration. And the English revolution—(the first, I mean)—what was it occasioned by? The paritans were surely as pious and moral as Wesley or his biographer? Acts—acts on the part of Government, and not writings against them,

have caused the past convulsions, and are tending to the future.

"I look upon such as inevitable, though no revolutionist: I wish to see the English constitution restored, and not destroyed. Born an aristocrat, and naturally one by temper, with the greater part of my present property in the funds, what have I to again by a revolution? Perhaps I have more to lose in every way than Mr. Southey, with all his places and presents for panegyrics and abuse into the bargain. But that a revolution is inevitable, I repeat. The Government may exult over the repression of petty tumults; these are but the receding waves repulsed and broken for a moment on the shore, while the great tide is still rolling on, and gaining ground with every breaker. Mr. Southey accuses us of attacking the religion of the country; and is he abetting it by writing lives of Wesley? One mode of worship is merely destroyed by another. There never was, nor ever will be, a country without a religion. We shall be told of France again: but it was only Paris and a frantic party, which for a moment upheld their dogmatic nonsense of theo-philanthropy. The church of England, if overthrown, will be swept away by the sectarians, and not by the sceptics. People are too wise, too well informed, too certain of their own immense importance in the realms of space, ever to submit to the impiety of doubt. There may be a few such diffident speculators, like water in the pale sunbeam of human reason, but they are very few; and their opinions, without enthusiasm or appeal to the passions, can never gain proselytes—unless, indeed, they are persecuted; that, to be sure, will increase any thing.

"Mr. S., with a cowardly ferocity, exults over the anticipated death-bed repentance of the objects of his dislike; and indulges himself in a pleasant 'Vision of Judgment,' in prose as well as verse, full of impious impudence. What Mr. S.'s sensations or ours may be in the awful moment of leaving this state of existence, neither he nor we can pretend to decide. In common, I presume, with most men of any reflection, I have not waited for a 'death-bed' to repent of many of my actions, notwithstanding the 'diabolical pride' which this pitiful renege in his rancour would impute to those who scorn him. Whether upon the whole the good or evil of my deeds may preponderate, is not for me to ascertain; but as my means and opportunities have been greater, I shall limit my present defence to an assertion (easily proved, if necessary,) that I, 'in my degree,' have done more real good in any one given year, since I was twenty, than Mr. Southey in the whole course of his shifting and turncoat existence. There are several actions to which I can look back with an honest pride, not to be damped by the calumnies of a hireling. There are others, to which I recur with sorrow and repentance; but the only act of my life of which Mr. Southey can have any real knowledge, as it was one which brought me in contact with a near connexion of his own, did no dishonour to that connexion nor to me.

"I am not ignorant of Mr. Southey's calumnies on a different occasion, knowing them to be such, which he scattered abroad on his return from Switzerland, against me and others: they have done him no good in this world; and, if his creed be the right one, they will do him less in the next. What his 'death-bed' may be, it is not my province to predicate; let him settle it with his Maker, as I must do with mine. There is something at once ludicrous and blasphemous in this arrogant scribbler of all works sitting down to deal damnation and destruction upon his fellow creatures, with Wat Tyler, apotheosis of George the Third, and the elegy on Martin the regicide, all shuffled together in his writing desk. One of his consolations appears to be a Latin note from a work of a Mr. Landor, the author of 'Gebir,' whose friendship for Robert Southey will, it seems, 'be an honour to him when the ephemeral disputes and ephemeral reputations of the day are forgotten.' I for one neither envy him 'the friendship, nor the glory in reversion which is to accrue from it, like Mr. Thelasson's fortune, in the third and fourth generation. This friendship will probably be as memorable as his own epics, which (as I quoted to him 10 or 12 years ago in 'English Bards') Porson said 'would be remembered when Homer

and Virgil are forgotten, and not till then.' For the present, I leave him."

DECEMBER, 25.

IRELAND.

From the *Dublin Patriot* of Thursday last. I

MORE OUTRAGES—ANOTHER MURDER! Another horrible and, we believe, unprovoked deed of murder has been perpetrated since our last—where, it will astonish the reader to be informed;—in Limerick, no later than on Monday last, almost within the precincts of the city, at the very steps, we may say, of the sanctuary of justice; close to the tribunal before which two murderers were, at the moment, bowing to the judgment that doomed them to an almost immediate and ignominious death: at this time and before this solemn process of the laws, a monster, unappalled by the awful and retributive scene before his eye, butchered an unoffending man from a pure thirst of blood! and, what is still more lamentable to record, finds a confident refuge from pursuit in the peasantry around him who are witnesses of the deed!!! He does not desert the evidence of his crime, he does not cast away the instrument of the murder—No. He bears it on his shoulder as he flies, all crimsoned and reeking with the gore of his victim, as though it were a panoply of safety, and a glorious divulgence of a triumph: he retreats with it (a bloody spade) to the dwelling of some stranger, to whom the knowledge of his guilt is a passport, and he finds such protection from this stranger as defies pursuit!!!

On yesterday morning Mr. Nathaniel Keays of Drumkeen, was murdered by the blow of a spade, given by a man of the name of John Connell, known by the nick-name of Shawn-Bawn. This murder occurred within about a hundred yards of Keay's house. Connell rented a quarter of an acre of ground from him. After the ruffian had accomplished the deed, he ran off; and although seen by several neighbours with the bloody spade on his shoulder, yet none made the least exertion to stop him. Several labourers were near the spot; but all affect to be quite ignorant of the horrible transaction.—*Limerick Telegraph* of Tuesday.

Horrible Outrage.—A most infamous outrage took place in the neighbourhood of this town a few nights since. A poor man, with his wife and brother-in-law, were returning in the evening from a neighbouring fair: when they had arrived so near to Sligo as the vicinity of Percymount, the husband being some distance before his wife and brother-in-law, the latter was assailed by a fellow who jumped over a ditch into the road, and struck him such a blow on the head as brought him to the ground: immediately on which two other ruffians joined the assailant, and the three forced the poor woman into the fields, where a scene of violence ensued, with a more particular description of which we will not shock the feelings of our readers. One of the villains is in custody, and has been fully identified. We sincerely hope that the remainder of the gang will also shortly fall into the hands of justice.—*Sligo Journal*.

Advices from Constantinople to the 19th ult. were received yesterday by way of Odessa. They mention circumstances which if correctly stated, evince a determination on the part of the Divan to force Russia into hostilities. The two Princes (brothers) of the house of Callimachi, who formerly governed in Wallachia, but who were banished, early in the contest, into one of the Asiatic provinces, have, it is said, both been decapitated by order of the Porte, and their heads sent to Constantinople. It is also mentioned, as another instance of the disposition of the Porte to provoke Russia, that the body of a Greek of some consequence was one morning discovered, beheaded, lying before the door of the interpreter to the Russian embassy. Considering the present situation of Turkey, it is difficult to assign any colour of probability to these events; yet they are unhesitatingly affirmed in the letter of an English merchant, addressed to a commercial house at Odessa; and the plea of a "Greek authority" cannot therefore, as it has frequently, be brought forward to impugn the statement. In the midst of this apparent defiance

to Russia, the affairs of Turkey, from other causes, were allowed to be in a state of great embarrassment: the successes of the Greeks and the advance of the Persian, which were known at Constantinople, had produced confusion and alarm in the councils of the Divan. No mention is made of any intended sailing of the Turkish fleet; and the return of their squadron, without striking any decisive blow, had, it was conceived, left the Archipelago free to the Greeks.

The Lord Advocate, we understand, is to be appointed Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Sir John Stuart; Mr. Solicitor-General Wedd-burn is to be promoted to the office of Lord Advocate; and Mr. Home Drummond has been offered the Solicitorship.—*Edinburgh Star*.

A complete alteration has been made in the London and Manchester Light Express. The carriage now used is drawn by one horse, and consists of a seat for the driver, placed on the body of a buggy gig. No passengers are carried, nor is there any guard. The duty which attaches to stage-coaches has been saved by the change.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Good fair mutton was sold at Hampsted last market-day in the morning at twopenny halfpenny per pound! The graziers are sharing the fate of the farmers.—*Bucks Chronicle*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

[From the *Gazette de Santa Marta* of Oct. 27.]

GENERAL CONGRESS OF COLUMBIA.

LAW ON THE DUTIES OF IMPORTATION TO BE PAID IN THE PORTS OF COLUMBIA.

The General Congress of Columbia, considering—

1. That the Republic being single and undivided, the duties on imports should be uniform in the different ports appropriated for importation in Columbia.

2. That this uniformity being calculated to contribute very powerfully to the encouragement of commerce, external and internal, by facilitating the operations of the custom-houses, and preventing the commission of fraud and the depreciation of the revenue, which has occasioned the confusion and inequality hitherto experienced, it has been thought fit to decree and is hereby decreed:—

Art. 1. All the duties of entry formerly recognized under various denominations, are henceforth consolidated in one, under the name of duty of importation.

2. Five per cent. shall be paid on the importation of bar iron, plate, tin, and copper; also paper of every kind; all sorts of medicines, and instruments of surgery; tackle, pitch, tar, cables, cordage, and anchors.

3. Seventeen and a half per cent. shall be paid by every kind of cotton merchandise, woollen, linen, hemp-seed, and yarn—that excepted on which a heavier duty is imposed by the subsequent articles.

4. Twenty per cent. shall be paid on beaver, woollen, or silk hats; wax or spermaceti, either manufactured or in paste; wine, vinegar, and acid of every kind; gold and silver watches, lace, riding saddles; every kind of earthenware of Europe and Asia, and glass and crystal of every kind.

5. Twenty-two and a half per cent. on every kind of silk of Europe or Asia, precious stones, jewels, thread and silk lace, point handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, feathers, looking-glasses, perfumes, essences, and scented waters, spices from India or elsewhere, dried fruits, or the expressed juice, capers, &c.

6. Twenty-five per cent. shall be paid on shoes for men or women, and boots; every kind of household furniture; utensils in copper, bronze, iron, steel, and tin; tallow in the lump or manufactured; flour; salted meat and every kind of foreign eatables.

7. Thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on spirits and other foreign liquors from the grape, the sugar cane, or any other material.

8. The other kinds of merchandise, liquors, and commercial articles, not specifically included in the preceding articles, shall pay 20 per cent. on importation.

9. The above-mentioned duties on importation shall be deducted from the value fixed by the tariff approved at Carthagena on April 22, 1817, and its supplements, until the necessary alterations be made.

10. The rate of duties imposed by the preceding articles shall be applicable solely to the cargoes of national vessels.

11. The merchandise imported by the vessels of neutral or friendly states shall pay five per cent. over and above the preceding duties, unless it be otherwise stipulated by particular treaties of commerce.

12. An abatement of 7 and a half per cent. shall be allowed on the cargoes of national vessels, & 5 per cent. on those of foreign vessels, provided they proceed directly from European ports to Colombia.

13. This abatement shall be made with reference to the per centage duties payable by merchandise and articles of trade according to the preceding articles, from article 2 to 8.

14. All decrees, regulations, and laws, in opposition to the present, are revoked and annulled.

16. This law shall begin to operate from the 1st of January, 1822.

Sept. 25, 1821.
(Signed by the President of the Congress.)
Ordered to be executed, J. M. DEL CASTILLO,
Vice-President of the Republic.

Sept. 28, 1821.

A subsequent decree excepts from the above duties, books in every language; maps, charts, philosophical apparatus, paintings, sculptures, engravings, implements of agriculture, and all instruments useful in navigation, or in any of the arts and sciences.

A law has also been passed for establishing a college in each province; and primary schools for teaching Spanish and Latin grammar, the principles of rhetoric and philosophy, and the most useful branches of mathematics.

DECEMBER 26.

MEXICO AND PERU.

The revolution now nearly conducted to its close in the great provinces of North and South America, which heretofore constituted as colonies the chief source of Spanish greatness, has naturally awakened the attention of persons engaged in commerce, to the consequences likely to follow this most important change. That a new and extensive influence on mercantile affairs will be produced by the independence of Mexico, Peru, and the other states of South America, formerly under the control of Spain, there can be no reasonable doubt; and it is equally certain that the result will, on the whole, be of a nature essentially beneficial to the world. We shall confine ourselves to what (in the opinion of intelligent and experienced merchants) may be predicted as the more immediate consequences of this revolution, studiously avoiding to speak of its more remote effect, from the equal desire of avoiding too speculative views, and discussions of a too controversial tendency.

Mexico, possessing an extensive coast, as well in the gulf that bears the name, as on the Pacific Ocean, will, as soon as freedom of trade can be established, become an important link between Europe and Asia. The silver, which hitherto flowed from Mexico to Europe, and from thence to India and China, will now take a direct course across the Pacific, and Mexico will be supplied in return with the productions of Indian and Chinese industry. Being liberated from the restrictions imposed on her by Spain, the diversity of her soil & climate will encourage the cultivation of the sugar cane, the coffee and cocoa tree, the indigo plant, the vine, the olive, wheat, and every species of grain. The mines will be worked with greater skill and activity; and the consumption of European manufactures will increase in proportion as they become more productive.

Peru being washed by the Pacific only, and more remote from Europe, will still have an active intercourse with Asia, although she cannot be a point of intermediate communication; but she will increase the quantity of her exportable commodities, and in return will extend a beneficial coasting trade. Chili will enjoy the same advantages, and supply Peru, and even the western shores of Mexico, with wheat, flour, wine, tallow, and skins, in return for sugar, cocoa, coffee, and salt. The healthiness of the climate, the abundance and cheapness of provisions, and the situation of the ports of Chili, to windward of the coast of Peru, New Granada, and Mexico will make that state the principal resort and depot for European commerce; while the hardness of the Chilians, which fits them for seamen, will ultimately give to that country a large participation in the carrying trade. It is, however, certain, that the first advantage in that respect will be reaped by Great Britain, until the South Americans shall, by the progress of commercial capital, procure a

sufficient number of ships and seamen of their own.

The overflow of our population will henceforth find a ready admission in the thinly peopled, but fertile, regions of South America where lands may be had for nothing, and taxes are insignificant: the length and expense of the voyage are the only serious obstacles. It is to be wished that emigrants may, in preference, fix their attention on the healthy provinces of the river Plate and of Chili, where a climate congenial to European constitutions together with the friendly disposition of the natives, are such as to obviate many of the evils experienced by new settlers in distant countries.

As an interesting appendage to the above observations, we insert a passage from "Robinson's Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution," descriptive of the means of opening a direct passage by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, through the Mexican Isthmus. The preference, we find, if here given to the neighbourhood of the Lake of Nicaragua, over the Gulf of Panama; and it is impossible to contemplate without a mixture of awe and exultation, the practical, nay, it would seem, the approaching accomplishment of a work which would unite the billows of two mighty oceans, and by an easy process of human labour and enterprise, change as it were the physical boundaries of the world:—

"We now come to treat of a section of the American continent, where the magnificent scheme of cutting a navigable canal, between the two oceans, appears unincumbered with any natural obstacles.

"The province of Costa Rica, or, as it is named by some geographers, Nicaragua, has occupied but the very cursory notice of either Spanish or other writers; they have all, however, stated that a communication could be opened by the Lake of Nicaragua, between the two seas, but no accurate description of the country has ever been published; and indeed so completely has the mind of the public been turned towards the Isthmus of Panama, as the favoured spot where the canal should be cut, that Costa Rica has been disregarded.

"In looking over the excellent maps of Melish and Dr. Robinson, recently published, we perceive that the river called San Juan discharges its waters into the Atlantic Ocean, in the province of Costa Rica, about the latitude of 10 degrees 45 minutes north. This noble river has its source in the Lake of Nicaragua. The bar at its mouth has been generally described as not having more than twelve feet water on it. About sixteen years ago an enterprising Englishman, who casually visited the river, examined the different passages over the bar, and discovered one, which although narrow, would admit a vessel drawing twenty five feet. It is said that some of the traders to that coast from Honduras are likewise acquainted with the passage just mentioned; but it has never been laid down on any map; and if the Spanish Government had been informed of it, they would, conformably to their usual policy, have studiously concealed it. After the bar of the San Juan is crossed, there is excellent and safe anchorage in four and six fathoms of water. It is stated that there are no obstructions to the navigation of the river, but what may be easily removed; and at present large brigs and schooners sail up the river into the lake. This important fact has been communicated to us by several traders. The waters of the lake, throughout its whole extent, are from three to eight fathoms in depth.

"In the lake are some beautiful islands, which, with the country around it borders, form a romantic and most enchanting scenery. At its western extremity is a small river, which communicates with the lake of Leon, distant about eight leagues. From the latter, as well as from Nicaragua, there are some small rivers flow into the Pacific Ocean. The distance from the Lake of Leon to the ocean is about 13 miles; and from Nicaragua to the gulf of Papagayo, in the Pacific Ocean, is 21 miles. The ground between the two lakes and the sea is a dead level. The only inequalities seen are some isolated conical hills of volcanic origin. There are two places where a canal could be cut with the greatest facility: the one, from the coast of Nicoya (or, as it is called in some of the maps, Caldera) to the Lake of Leon, a distance of 13 or 15 miles; the other, from the Gulf of Papagayo to the Lake of Nicaragua, a distance of about 21 or 25 miles. The coast of Nicoya and the Gulf of Papagayo are free from rocks and shoals, particularly in the gulf, the shore of which is so bold that a frigate may anchor within a few yards of the beach. Some navigators have represented the coasts of Costa Rica, as well on the Pacific as on the Atlantic side, as being subject to severe tempests; and hence these storms have been called Papagayos; but we

have conversed with several mariners who have experienced them and have been assured that they are trifling, when compared with the dreadful hurricanes experienced among the Antilles, in the months of August, Sept. & October. The Papagayos are merely strong north east gales, which last about the same time, during the winter season, as the northern gales in the Gulf of Mexico. For more than half the year, the seasons are perfectly tranquil, and more especially on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. We have conversed with persons, residents of the city of Leon, who assured us that for twenty years past they had not experienced any thing deserving the name of a hurricane.

"The climate of Costa Rica has none of the deleterious qualities of the province of Choco and the isthmus of Panama. The sea breezes from the Pacific as well as Atlantic set in steadily every morning, and diffuse over the whole Isthmus of Costa Rica a perpetual freshness. We think it is not hazardous too much to say, that this part of the American continent is the most salubrious of all the tropical regions. The most finely formed and robust race of Indians of the American continent are found here. The soil is peculiarly fertile particularly in the vicinity of the river San Juan, and around the borders of the lakes Nicaragua and Leon."

DECEMBER 27th 1821. DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Giovanni in Ireland was last night performed for the second time. The house to the credit of the public taste, was wretchedly attended. There was a "beggarly account of empty boxes;" and the most delicate lady might have ventured into the pit without the least apprehension of having her gown ruffled. This is the more extraordinary, as "the management" were very liberal in their issue of orders. Many of the Bow-street officers—those excellent judges of dramatic merit—were furnished with admissions, and used their best efforts, not only to uphold the piece, but to prevent less interested spectators from expressing their unbiassed opinion. "The management," it is pretty clear, intend, if possible, to force this piece on the public; but the state of the house last night, and the unequivocal reprobation which was poured on *Giovanni*, must almost induce them to abandon their offensive purpose. That there must exist a determination on the part of those to whose superintendence the affairs of this theatre are intrusted, to resist public opinion, may be inferred, from a scene which last night occurred in the pit. An individual expressed rather warmly, by hisses, and cries of "Off, off," his disapprobation of the piece. He was immediately pounced upon by a constable, and would undoubtedly, have been conveyed to the watchhouse, if the great body of the audience had not interfered in his behalf. The cry of "Turn out the constable," and "No dictation," were very general. If an isolated individual, contrary to the expressed sense of an audience, attempt to interrupt a performance, we think he deserves expulsion from the theatre: but where a considerable proportion of an audience declare their feeling to be hostile to a drama, it is not to be endured that the proprietors of a theatre should muster a posse of police-officers, (peace-officers we will not call them, for the conduct of which we complain tends directly to a breach of the peace,) to control and overawe those who have paid their money for admission. The piece has been curtailed which, undoubtedly, is an improvement. The excitement, however failed; for no sooner did the procession commence its march across the stage, than the audience, who had suffered the first act to pass off with little or no observation, expressed most strongly their disapprobation of the pageant and from that moment until the curtain fell, a regular warfare was kept up between the contents & non-contents, with very little intermission. The presence of Mr. Eliiston, as the representative of majesty, instead of diminishing increased the hurricane. During the mummery of installing the knights, the clamour was incessant; and when in the last act Mr. Eliiston suddenly appeared from behind a crimson curtain, and took his station under a triumphal arch, he was received with a roar of laughter. The curtain fell amidst the same discordant sounds which accompanied the progress of the two last acts. The best course "the management" can pursue is, to leave out the dialogue altogether, and exhibit, in succession, the different scenes. The eye will thus be gratified, and taste and sense will not be offended. From the determined resistance of the house last night, is probable that *Giovanni*, unless it be performed to empty benches, will scarcely outlive the week.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

In compliance with a precedent which has long been observed at this period of the year, this theatre produced last night a new pantomime, which, if we may judge from appearances, afforded no less amusement to the young personages for whose gratification it was principally intended, than to the more aged part of the audience, who, as a holiday indulgence, had brought their juniors to witness it. The pantomime is entitled *Harlequin and Mother Bunch*; or, *The Yellow Dwarf*; and, as may naturally be supposed from such a title, is founded upon those tales which, though they have neither incidents, language, nor even probability to recommend them, always incite us to a vivid interest from their association with the pursuits and pleasures of days of childhood. Indeed, it

is owing to the recollections so excited in our minds, aided as they are by the light which we derive from seeing the image of our own feelings at those yearly years recited back to us from the happy countenances of the smiling children around us, that we are enabled at a more advanced period of our lives to sit out the representation of a dramatic spectacle, in which the leading events possess little novelty, & in which the characters are, by their very nature, absolutely prevented from possessing any. The story of the pantomime presented yesterday evening is taken from the popular Fairy Tales of Mother Bunch; but as the tale in which it is founded is not one of those most generally known, we subjoin the following brief outline of it:—The Princess *all-fair* (Miss Denbitt), daughter of the Queen of Colanda (Mr. Barnes), has two lovers—one the King of the Gold-mines (Mr. Ellar), and the other the Yellow Dwarf (Grimaldi), son of the desert fairy, *Mother Bunch*. The former of these two loving champions is the object of the Princess's warm attachment, whilst the latter is the object of her most determined hate. As it would be a gross breach of poetic decency to allow "the course of true love ever to run smooth," her mother, from fear of the fairy's threats, betrays her to the yellow imp, whom she so heartily detests. The disconsolate *all-fair* is so distressed by the idea of becoming his bride, that she undertakes the task of crossing the sandy desert to implore the fairy not to insist upon the promise which her mother had made respecting her marriage. This task she is prevented from bringing to a successful termination, by falling into the hands of the Yellow Dwarf himself, who threatens to consign her to the care of the lions of the desert, unless she consents to ratify the promise which her mother had given to him. In her terror she submits to the terms he proposes: upon which he fixes a magic ring upon her finger, which can never be removed from it except at the behest of his mother. As soon as the ring is placed upon her finger, she is transported back to her mother's palace, and shortly afterwards proceeds, notwithstanding her promise to the yellow monster, to marry the young King of the Gold-mines. Just as the marriage ceremony is performing, Mother Bunch rather surprises than pleases the company by making herself one of it; at the same moment the Yellow Dwarf, mounted on a large Spanish cat, gallops into the midst of it, and, though defeated in a combat which he holds with the Gold-mine King, succeeds in carrying off the lady to his magic castle of polished steel. Mother Bunch is so much pleased by the dauntless courage of the Gold-mine King, and so vexed by the disgraceful flight of the Yellow Dwarf, that she presents the former with a diamond sword that will enable him to overcome all that oppose him, at the same time informing him that if he ever quits hold of it, she shall cease to protect him. This caution he forgets upon recovering his fair Princess. He drops the sword, the Yellow Dwarf seizes it, and is about to kill him with it, when Mother Bunch wrests the sword from him, turns the King of the Gold Mines into *Harlequin*, the Princess into *Columbine*, the Queen into *Pantaloon*, and the Yellow Dwarf into *Clown*. After these transformations are effected, *Columbine* flies away from her jaundiced admirer with all due rapidity, and *Harlequin* follows her fantastic flight with all the agility which love can be supposed to add to a tight pair of heels. *Pantaloon* and *Clown*, as in pantomimic duty bound, immediately pursue them; but, unfortunately for themselves, display more haste than good speed in their mode of pursuit. At every step *Harlequin's* wand creates an obstacle to impede their progress, and at every step they contrive by some rare ingenuity to baffle and elude it. *Harlequin* leaps, *Columbine* dances, and *Pantaloon* and *Clown* tumble through as many scrapes as would serve to damp the courage of the most resolute lovers. The escapes, changes, tricks, transformations, and whims of pantomime are then called into full operation, and do not cease until *Columbine* has lost her speed, *Harlequin* his wand, and the *Clown* an individual upon whom to bestow his cuffs or commit his robberies. On their being reduced to this state of extremity, and just as *Columbine* has again fallen into the power of her persecuting lover and her loving persecutor, the fairy makes another appearance upon the stage, and by one stroke of her magic wand restores all that was distress, dismay, and confusion, to order, happiness, and tranquillity. Such is the outline of the pantomime of yesterday evening, which, supported as it was by uncommon brilliance of scenery and decoration, elicited the warmest approbation of the audience. The palace of the King of the Gold-mines, in which the piece opened, well deserved the applause which it received: yet excellent as it was, as a scenic representation, it proved far inferior to that of the castle of polished steel, where tower rose above tower in the most beautiful symmetry and proportion. The manner, too, in which this castle vanished into "thin air" on the destruction of its defender, is equally worthy of notice, as also the manner in which a beautiful cascade rose up in its stead. We cannot bestow the same praise upon the tricks and transformations of the pantomime that we have done upon its scenery—they were, in general so stale and trifling. There were only two with any claim to novelty: of these, one was the change of a bundle of miscellaneous goods on Margate pier into the *Engineer's* steam-yacht, and the other the change of a wheelbarrow into a table with lighted candles and a smoking dinner upon it. Among the characters with whom we were brought in contact by the introduction of the tricks, was that "citizen of credit and renown," Johnny Gilpin, and the whole of his respectable family. Part of his feats during the journey is also displayed to the

audience, especially his mode of clearing Ed-monton turnpike; and his misfortunes are at last brought to close, by his horse carrying him head foremost into a china shop in Chéapside. It is almost needless to add, that Miss E. Den-ett, danced delightfully as *Columbine*, and that Grimaldi kept the house in a roar by his drolle-ry and humour. Mr. Ellar is not the best *Far-leguin* that we have seen, neither is Mr. Bar-nes the best *Pantolon*. Young Grimaldi will not lose any reputation if he will abstain in fu-ture from certain gross vulgarities in which he indulged last night, and for which he received at the time a gentle hint from his audience. The pantomime was given out for repetition with general applause.

COBURG THEATRE.

The proprietors of this house ("at an im-mense expense") have procured the *largest look-ing-glass in the world*. We believe that the fact will bear out Mr. Giossep's statement, but we must wonder unto what end that which is Caesar's, Mr. Everington, the landowner, of Ludgate-hill, runs Mr. G's mirror hard as to dimension and the *Gygnas Dramatique*, a new theatre opened in Paris, is in the same freak more than six months ago. These minor offen-ses must not be arraigned before the severest tribunal of criticism; but, really, if we are to say any thing civil about this glass-curtain—which, by the way, seems to have sent all the other curtains in the house to Coventry, for not one of them could be got into action during the whole evening—if we are to say any thing civil of this most ponderous banister, it must be spoken, not in justice, but in mercy. The ma-chine, as it stands at present, (we understand the framework is not yet quite complete), is an im-mense mirror composed of separate oblong plates. These plates are each from 30 to 25 inches wide, and are about 50 in. in height; the whole sur-face of glass reaches from the floor of the stage to the *proscenium*, and, resting upon a narrow line of plinth at the bottom, is bounded by a massy pillar, carved and gilded, on each side. Use-fulness in the device, there is none. If gentle-men were accustomed to shave themselves in the stage box, or pretence to tie their cravats in the pit,—why, then, a great glass might lead to something; but, as our habits stand at present such a ge-gaw serves only to fatigue the eye, and to add to the sensible heat of the theatre. In the way of ornament, for which alone, we appre-hend it, this meuble can be intended, it is very little, if at all, less objectionable. Viewed from the centre of the lower tier of boxes, it presents (of course) a reflection of the audience part of the building—a reflection, however, by no means flattering, since, owing to the numerous divisions in the glass, the whole contour of the scene is broken and distorted. Whether an imitation of their own countenances be, or be not, the most agreeable *spectacle* that can be presented to an audience, we will not, in this place, take upon ourselves to decide; but if it be worth while to do the thing at all, it might have been done at one tenth of this trouble and expense. A painted curtain would have been more curious as a work of art, and, as far as effect is concerned, would have answered the purpose better. A thing however, may be mighty absurd, and yet John Bull may be mightily pleased with it. Notwith-standing the extreme inclemency of the weather, the Coburg theatre was crowded to suffocation. It was in vain that the actors in the first piece exerted themselves. The curtain! The looking-glass curtain! was the cry—pit, boxes, and gallery, died for the looking-glass curtain! At length it came in suitable majesty—very gorge-ous, and very unattractive. It was ushered in by solemn music too,—“God save the King!” “Britons strike home,”—a rather dangerous hint at such a moment; and other sweet and imposing airs. This latter part of the arrangement tired the gods a little. They applauded vehemently for the first 5 minutes; but at length a gentle-man, who had been very attentive at the begin-ning, spoke out the general wish—“Well! now take that away, and bring us something else.” John is certainly a great comfortant in his way. The looking-glass curtain (prece-eded by an “address” from Miss Taylor, which we forgot to notice) was followed by a melodra-ma, entitled—“The temple of Death.” The temple, by what we saw, must be a very terrible place indeed: the piece seemed, as usual to de-light in firework and fighting; and the people in the pit seemed prodigiously delighted. A prussian apothecary, however, has hit upon an expedient for frightening Turks, which would be wonderfully palatable, as it strikes us, to the dramatic taste of the present day. He proposes to a ray some Cossacks as devils, and to cover their dresses entirely with phosphorus! We think Mr. Giossep might make use of the hint. He must make haste though, or Deury-lane will have it before him. But we are glad to point out merit when, by accident, we do meet with it; and *Bears not Beasts*, now performing at the Coburg, is a very comical farce. The story turns upon the adventures of two showmen who have lost their travelling collection of wild beasts; and who (without each other's privity) impose themselves as bears upon a certain Bashaw of Turkey. The meeting of the masqueraders in the gardens of the Seraglio, when each expects to be worried by the other, is one of the most laughable situations we have beheld. We have seen the piece twice with very great amusement, and we think that our readers may venture to see it too.

DECEMBER 28.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Dec. 22.

In the solemn sitting of to-day, the royal

Court of Paris has given a decision in an impor-tant affair. The question was, whether the King, since his coming to the throne, could be sued for debts contracted while Prince. The Court, after an hour's deliberation, condemned the Mi-nister of the King's Household to pay Madame Poisson Bacot (the plaintiff) the amount of her demand. This is the second time this question has arisen, and has been decided in the same manner.

We have received the following intelligence from Bayonne, under date the 15th instant:—“Advices have this instant reached us from Na-varre and Arragon, which announce that great ferment prevails in those provinces. In Navar-re a corps of guerillas which, it is affirmed is 900 strong, has been all at once put into action. The garrisons of St. Sebastian and Vittoria, and the neighbouring forts, have been expeditiously marched thither; but they do not present so im-posing a force as that of the Royalists.”—*Ga-zette de France*.

Great preparations are making in the hotel, No. 16, Rue d'Artois, which will shortly be in-habited by an English personage of the highest distinction.—*Journal de Paris*.

Accounts from Warsaw of December 4 state, that an ukase has been issued prohibiting free-mason lodges in Russia: they have been shut up since the 15th of October. This has excited the greater surprise, as the Emperor Alexander himself has been initiated into the mysteries of that order. The execution of this measure is inexplicable, except from motives of the highest importance.

MADRID, Dec. 12.

In the sitting of the 11th instant, the Cortes were occupied in discussing the project of an ad-dress to his Majesty, disapproving of the conduct of the Political Chiefs and Generals-Commandant, who have refused to recognize the authori-ties nominated by the King. It finally passed the Chamber by a majority of 130 against 48.

On the 12th, a deputation presented it to the King. M. Munez-Torrero, President of the de-putation, informed the Cortes that his Majesty had graciously received the Message, and had deigned to reply as follows:—

“The satisfaction with which I receive this message contributes to sooth the grief which the occasion of it has excited in our bosom.

“A manifest disobedience to my authority, exercised within constitutional limits, is an evil which ought to be checked in its birth, otherwise the constitution itself is in danger.”

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—The following me-lancholy event took place a few days ago in this neighbourhood. A person of the name of Hunt recently went to reside in a new-built house at Rainhill, and for several nights his three sons, who slept in an upper room, in which there was a fire-place but no grate, had a fire kindled in it: on Sunday, the 9th instant, they did not come down to breakfast at the usual hour, but as they had no business to do on that morning, it excited no surprise. In a short time, how-ever, Mrs. Hunt went to their bedroom, and, dreadful to relate, had the heartrending affliction of beholding them all lifeless! Their deaths had been produced by suffocation. It appeared that the door of the room, which had been formerly left open, was on this night closed, and the hu-midity of the room, it is supposed, prevented the smoke from ascending by the chimney. From the posture in which the bodies were found, only one of them appears to have been awake to their terrible situation, and he so overpowered from the effects of the effluvia, that his head was only partly raised. They were of the respective ages of 14, 19, and 24. They were interred at Fa-north church, and their funeral was attended by the most numerous concourse of spectators ever witnessed in that part of the country.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

SPAIN.

SITTING OF THE CORTES OF DEC. 12.

The President stated, that in consequence of the result of the sitting of yesterday, the Cortes had now to proceed to the reading of the second part of the opinion of the Special Committee appointed to report on the King's message. It is as follows:—

The Committee appointed to examine the message of his Majesty read in the sitting of No-vember 26, after having, in the first part of the report, expressed their opinion respecting the disagreeable events of Cadiz, which caused the said message, now proceed, in consequence of what they had proposed, to point out, in this second part, the causes of the evils which they had announced in the first—evils which unfor-tunately are already severely felt; and to propose those remedies which, in their judgment, appear applicable, in order that by suppressing such evils in their birth, the constitutional prerogatives of the throne, as well as public liberty, may be preserved untouched; and our constitution, the idol of all true Spaniards, and the only means of raising us to the prosperity to which we are entitled, may be consolidated in a stable manner. The Committee conceive that, though the existing disorders may proceed in a great measure from the conduct of the governed, they are also in some respect connected with that of the principal agents of the Government—namely, of his Majesty's Ministers. And the Committee will enter, though with pain, into this disagreeable investigation, as the affairs of Cadiz and Seville require it, of public events which hold in expectation the true friends of the country, and the confidence with the King, has conferred on the Cortes in his message.

In examining this subject in its origin, it ap-pears to the Committee that the circumstances under which the greater part of the present Mi-nisters entered on their important functions, were not the best calculated for obtaining for them public confidence. Subversive plans of which the Cortes were publicly informed in the sitting of the 20th of March—conspiracies of various descriptions against the constitutional system—and parties of factious individuals, appearing, as it were, simultaneously on different points of the monarchy, must have rendered the first me-sures of the Ministry very difficult. The Pa-triots, who contemplated all these movements as menaces against the constitutional system, full of that agitation which is natural in similar cir-cumstances, could not withdraw their penetrat-ing inquiries from the conduct of the Ministry, hoping that when they should have collected a sufficient number of facts, capable of explaining the character and extent of the conspiracy, they would easily discover its focus and the hands which directed it. Public expectation was how-ever, then disappointed—the thread of the plot was lost; and this may have contributed, by in-creasing the inquietude to prevent the Ministry from obtaining that public confidence which was so necessary in their first proceedings; and which was still further alienated after the separation of some of the Provisional Judges of Madrid, who took cognizance of the causes arising out of the conspiracy, notwithstanding that the public voice denounced them for having consulted the Council of State for the preservation of their places. This circumstance, which in other cases would have scarcely excited attention, is at the same time one of the motives which most power-fully influenced the melancholy state into which the due administration of justice has fallen; for the judges must naturally be discouraged when they find the career is not open to those who prosecute delinquents with the arm of the law, but to those who adulate power and prostrate themselves before it.

Public spirit, agitated with jealousies & fears, clearly manifested itself in the general complaints of all the provinces addressed to the extraordinary Cortes. The necessity in which the Cortes then was placed to interpose with their address to the King to satisfy the wishes of the good and the wants of the country, must have given founda-tion to the suspicion that the Ministers either did not know the whole extent of the evils which threatened us, or that the representations to the Monarch did not possess that character of im-partiality, nor the force which is indispensable in constitutional governments.

After these events, the nation reposed tran-quilly in the bosom of peace and hope; when the Genius of discord, which had been repressed by the vigilance of Spaniards, recovered all its force in Augt. last, agitated the passions, sowed distrust, and pointed to the dreadful picture of civil war. This is the terrible fruit of the schemes by which our enemies, domestic as well as foreign were endeavouring to plunge us into the horrors of the most dreadful anarchy.

Disappointed in their first efforts by the un-animity and energy with which all classes in the state declared themselves against the factious adherents of Marino and Salvatierra, by the severe punishment which they experienced, and by the energetic law of the 25th of April, these enemies obtained the conviction that they could not enter into an open conflict with the friends of the constitution; they therefore prepared another kind of attack, which, though obscure, was for that very reason so much the more dan-gerous. To inflame the passions, to divide opi-nions, to scatter distrust every where, and thus to lead to anarchy and civil war, and to provoke, if possible, the interference of foreign powers, were doubtless the but means to succeed in their wicked object. Some foreigners also came to their aid, and circulated in Madrid, and in other towns, plans subversive of public order, which could not be a secret to the Ministry.

This concurrence of fatal circumstances ought to have served them as a guide for remedying the evil in its origin, and thus avoiding greater evils which much necessarily have succeeded. The Ministry ought to have calmed the passions, united men's minds, and thus have gained public opinion, by frank conduct free from all suspicion. But unhappily they did not take this course.

The Committee does not think it necessary to remind the Cortes of the influence which, in the effervescence of public opinion, the two appoint-ments of Minister of War were calculated to have—appointments which so agitated the public mind, and gave new food to the old fears and general distrust. But how much was not that distrust increased, when the public, ignorant of the motives of the Ministry, were made acquaint-ed with the circular which the Minister of the Interior addressed to the Political Chiefs on the occasion of the approaching elections of the De-puties for the Cortes? This measure, dictated, perhaps, by an unreflecting zeal, irritated and divided men's minds, excited violent passions, and inflamed the resentment of a great number of persons, who, with or without foundation, considered themselves possessed of just claims to national gratitude.

The Committee does not apologize for exag-gerated principles, nor deny the existence of per-sons who profess them. Every extreme is a vice, and it would be as ridiculous to suppose, in a nation of twelve millions of inhabitants, that no one carried his passion for liberty to excess, as to pretend that there were none who loved des-potism. It is certain that there are fanatics for either extreme—discontented, ignorant, and de-luded persons; but the science of government requires that no point of union should be pre-sented for all the descriptions; and the events which have given ground for the present report authorized the committee to believe that the Mi-

nistry has not, on this occasion, exercised due foresight.

With the above events, unfortunately those of Arragon coincided. The fundamental law grants to the King the appointment and removal of civil and military officers, but the Ministry ought to use this power, as well as every other which they exercise in the name of the Monarch, with prudence and discretion. The coincidence of the removal of the Commandant-General of that province, with the rest of the French emissaries in Arragon and Valencia, with the trial of Villa-mor, and other incidents, gave reason to suspect that all these circumstances had the same origin. The incomprehensible silence of the Govern-ment on this occasion excited fears in some, at seeing calumniated, in public opinion, one of the men they believed most worthy of public gra-titude. Others suspected that the attack was not directed against persons, but things, and all agreed that the Ministers, by their silence, had committed a most serious error.

Such was the state of public opinion when the sitting of the 12th of Oct. increased the discre-dit of the Ministers. The Government requir-ed to be authorized to maintain some corps of militia under arms, for the purpose of reinforc-ing the sanitary cordon. This demand appear-ed so natural, that the Cortes could not refuse it, as that would have been to charge themselves with the responsibility of propagating the con-tagion. Some Deputies wished on this occasion to be informed of the means employed by the Government for carrying this measure into ef-fect, and of the resources which might be relied on for meeting the new expenses. The minis-ters, however, eluded the questions, and asserted that they possessed means of meeting these ex-traordinary expenses, though the ordinary ex-penses were notoriously in arrears.

Here the Committee cannot refrain from offer-ing to the consideration of the Cortes two observations, on account of the intimate connexion which they have with the principal object of this report:—

“1st. The Cortes in the preceding Session determined on the means for meeting all the ex-penses; and either from ignorance or some other cause, those measures have not been put in ex-ecution, so that the public Treasury is impos-versed to such a degree, that obligations of the most sacred character, even those which should furnish supplies to the Throne, have not been fulfilled.

“2d. The Cortes resolved on a system of taxes and administration, and that system has not been put in force, rather through negligence on the part of the agents of the Administra-tion, than from any resistance on the side of those liable to contribution. The events of which the Committee has been informed, and others of which it is still ignorant, have destroyed all the moral force of the Admini-stration; and whatever may have been their origin their result is not to be doubted.”

The series of events which the Committee has merely enumerated, and others of which it perhaps is ignorant, have nearly enervated all the moral force of the Ministry: whatever may have been their origin, the result is undoubted.

We have seen civil officers and military corps, local authorities, have all demanded the dismis-sal of the Ministry. Addresses far from respect-ful have been succeeded by menaces; and to this latter has been added disobedience, which the Committee would wish to see blotted out of the history of the people who have done so much for the country, and to whose heroism we owe that glory which will never decay, and that li-berty which we have sighed for. But the con-sequence is, that we have authorities which do not obey the Government; and the Ministry have found no other means of saving the es-sel of the State than by submitting to the Cortes, in the events of Cadiz and Seville, a new proof of the obstacles which their measures experience. Notwithstanding this, the Committee distin-guish times, persons, and affairs. All the Mi-nisters have not equally participated in these events, but the Cortes cannot allow themselves to confound the authority of the King, which is one, indefensible, and independent, with that of the persons who execute his orders.

The mysterious conduct of the Ministry, the state of the finances, the general distrust, and the efforts of the discontent and ambition of some, must influence the excited passions. Am-bitious men of little reputation, and who can-not exist except amidst disorders, wish to drive the people into the horrors of anarchy. This evil has produced another. The local authori-ties have been compelled to unite in juntas, which the constitution does not recognize. Chiefs of military corps, and local militia, and even pre-lates, have assisted at these meetings, formed of persons who dare to call themselves the delegates of the people, though the constitution knows no other delegates than the Deputies to the Cortes. The liberty of the press has been profaned by the scandalous abuse made of it. Such are the evils we experience. The conclusion is, that it is ne-cessary to address a message to his Majesty, in which the Cortes shall set forth:—

“1. That in order to appease the apprehen-sion and distrust of the nation, and give to Go-vernment the requisite influence, it is expedient that his Majesty should deign to make that reform in his administration which circumstances render absolutely necessary.

“2. That if his Majesty should think any le-gislative measures requisite for the remedy of the evils and abuses complained of, the Cortes would be ready to take into consideration any project of law which his Majesty, in his wisdom, should deem fit to propose.

This second part of the report was attacked with warmth by several deputies, who maintain-ed that if Ministers were guilty, they should be

summoned to the bar: on the contrary, their conduct and their reputation could not be attacked in any way whatsoever. The Minister of the Interior made some observations in justification.

M. Calatrava, a member of the Committee, observed to the Minister, that having lost all confidence in public opinion, he saw no other remedy than a change of Ministers.

M. Lopez Marcial was of opinion that Ministers ought to be called to the bar to justify themselves.

After this short discussion the sitting broke up, to be resumed and continued to-morrow.

DECEMBER 29.

We have seen the copy of a letter received at Paris from Constantinople, which is dated on the 27th ult., the day on which, according to the French journals, the assassination of the Sultan is said to have taken place. That event had not only not occurred on that day, but there had not been any popular commotion, or movement of the soldiery, that could place the life of the Sultan in jeopardy. Frequent conferences had taken place on the 27th and preceding days, between the English and Austrian Ambassadors and the Ministers of the Porte, at which the Sultan himself was present; and hopes are expressed that his reluctance to accept the Russian ultimatum may have been surmounted. Nothing, however, had been decided, and the question of peace or war remained in the greatest uncertainty.

VARIETIES.

CRITICAL CORRECTNESS.—Mrs. Foot and her daughters going one day to a grand party in Dublin, an English servant in attendance bearing the name, and thinking to show his critical correctness, announced them as Mrs. Foot and the Misses Foot.

The Zodiack, of Banderah, left Marseilles for Paris on the 13th instant. It was placed on a chariot, with four wheels, constructed expressly for the purpose.

INSTINCT.—(from the Worcester Herald.)—A certain Knight of the Pease, whose powder was efficacious with the feathered tribes as with the human species, borrowed the favour of the porter of a particular friend, who was about to visit the Continent, for the month of September and October. One day, in sporting, the dog, in endeavouring to disentangle himself from a hurdle, broke his leg, which the immediate and constant attention of the worthy surgeon in a short time cured, so that, at his friend's return, the dog was delivered to him as sound as before; but the kindness of his careful nurse was not to be forgotten by the faithful animal, who repeatedly paid him a visit. One morning, however, the surgeon was disturbed in his study, by a scratching and whining at the door; on opening which, he discovered his old patient, and a friend with him (another dog) who had broken his leg, and gazed in the humane surgeon's face with that powerful look of entreaty, which is sometimes so much more persuasive than words, and which, it is needless to say, obtained the ready attendance of his medical friend.

A blackbird's nest, containing two young ones fully fledged, has been discovered within these few days in the garden of Court Borowleski, adjoining Durham, where the parent bird may be daily heard, singing as though it were the month of May.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A New method of Printing, differing in its principles from all other methods hitherto known, was discovered about the year 1800, by Alois Senefelder, a native of Germany.

This art was kept secret till within a year or two back, when it could no longer be concealed; and although, from its infant state, all its value to man-

kind cannot be appreciated, yet, from the successful applications already made, to a variety of useful and important purposes, it now attracts universal attention throughout Europe. It has been called Lithography—a term which rather misleads our conceptions of this simple and elegant art conveying the idea of engraving or cutting on stone.

The following brief sketch of the nature and process of this singularly interesting art will serve to correct such misapprehension, and may prove acceptable to such persons as possess little information on the subject.

Lithography is the art of taking impressions, most perfect fac-similes, of drawings, writings, &c. from calcareous stones; either by drawing directly on the surface of the stone, with a prepared ink or chalk, or by drawing on a prepared paper the figure, which may be transferred to the stone by pressure. A strong chemical affinity exists between the stone and the ink, or chalk, used in the writing, or drawing, so that it fixes on the stone, sinking a little under, and rising a little above the surface of the stone, exhibiting to the eye the identical lines, and entire conformation of the original drawing, or writing and so as to be capable of yielding innumerable impressions, each possessing all the truth and spirit of the original.

Cold water is then applied to the stone, which rests upon the whole surface, except on the lines of the writing or drawing, which repel the water. A roller is now passed over the stone, charged with printing ink, which being of a greasy nature, is resisted by the wet parts, and adheres only to the lines of the drawing, for which it has an affinity. The impression is then taken by applying paper to the stone, and passing it through the press.

When the number of impressions wanted are taken the stone is rubbed with pumice stone, and cleaned to receive any other drawing or writing, &c.

It thus appears, that whilst all other methods of printing and engraving rest upon mechanical, Lithography depends chiefly on chemical principles.

By this curious and simple art, there are now produced with inconceivable facility, from one stone, very excellent imitations of the best works of the pen, the pencil, and the graver.

Any person may be initiated in the mysteries of stone-printing, the most useful and valuable applications of which are now invitingly placed within the reach of all classes, and are so exceedingly easy, that they may be accomplished perfectly by any person of ordinary capacity, with very little time, and less labour, than can be imagined by those who have never seen the process.

It is obvious that such an art must soon spread over the world. What effects it may produce upon the character and condition of mankind, in countries which have been hitherto shut out from the sources of knowledge, and the advantages arising from the Fine Arts, would form an interesting subject of speculation.

At present, it may be sufficient to have given a general outline of this very valuable discovery, which already attracts a great portion of public attention.

UTILITY OF LITHOGRAPHY.

M. Senefelder, in his Work upon Lithography, p. 26, observes, "In pen, or chalk-drawings, all the lines and points which are to take ink, and be printed, are drawn with a greasy matter on the stone itself. But there is another manner in Lithography where the drawing, or writing with the same nutritious composition is made on paper, and is transferred from thence by artificial dissolution to the stone, and printed from it. This manner is peculiar to the chemical printing, and I am strongly inclined to believe, that it is the principal and most important part of my discovery. In order to multiply copies of your ideas by printing, it is no longer necessary to learn to write in an invented manner; but every person who, with common ink, can write on paper, may do the same with chemical ink. At Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, and other places on the Continent, this manner is already used in the government offices. All resolutions, edicts, orders, &c., agreed to in the cabinet meetings, are written down on paper by the secretary with chemical ink; in the space of an hour fifty impressions may be had and distributed at pleasure. For circulars, and in general all such orders of government as must be rapidly distributed, an invention like this is of the utmost consequence; and I am convinced that, before ten years shall elapse, all the European governments will be possessed of a lithographic establishment for transferring writing to the stone. In time of war this method is of the greatest use for the general staff of the army; it supplies entirely the want of a field printing office, and admits of greater despatch and secrecy. The commanding officer may write his orders with his own hand, and in his presence a number of impressions may be taken from them by a person who can neither read nor write; or by placing the stone in such a manner that the reverse is turned towards the printer, he may be prevented from reading any thing. If plans of military positions or topographical sketches must be given, the engineer has only to draw them on paper, and in a short space of time all the general officers may be supplied with them. In commerce and trade the transfer manner will ere long, be generally introduced especially in

great commercial houses, where it often happens that a quick and accurate multiplication of price-lists, letters, and accounts, is of the utmost importance. Men of letters, and authors, may by means of it multiply, in a cheap and easy manner, their manuscripts, which they are often obliged to transcribe with great pain and trouble to themselves. Music-printing will, by the introduction of this manner, receive new life, as the expenses of engraving will be very greatly reduced. In all countries, where type-printing is not yet introduced and type-foundries are unknown, the transfer-manner will obtain the preference; and even in European printing-offices, where a number of books in the oriental languages are printed, in those of the Bible societies for instance, it will be found highly advantageous. It will be of the utmost benefit to artists, by enabling them, to obtain fac-similes of their drawings, from the most sincere conviction of its utility, and not any motive of vanity, I have thus detailed, in a brief manner, the various advantages of transfer-printing; it would indeed be an easy matter, by expatiating on these advantages, to fill a whole book. I wish from the bottom of my heart to gain friends to this manner, and to point out the various important purposes to which it may be applied."

In the advertisement of Senefelder's work, it is said "By means of Lithography, the painter, the sculptor, and the architect, are enabled to hand down to posterity as many fac-similes of their original sketches as they please. What a wide and beneficial field is here opened to the living artist, and to future generations! The collector is enabled to multiply his originals, and the amateur the fruits of his leisure hours. The portrait painter can gratify his patron by supplying him with as many copies as he wishes to have of a successful likeness. Men in office can obtain copies of the most important despatches or documents without a moment's delay, and without the necessity of confiding in the fidelity of secretaries or clerks; the merchant, and the man of business, to whom time is often of the most vital importance, can in an instant preserve what copies they want of their accounts or tables. In short, there is scarcely any department of art or business in which Lithography will not be found of the most extensive utility."

PROGRESS OF LITHOGRAPHY.

Lithography is now known and exercised in a great part of the civilized world. It is at present cultivated in England, France, Russia, and Germany; in short, in almost all flourishing Cities and Towns in Europe there will be found Lithographic Establishments. In America, and what is astonishing, even in Astrachan, Lithography is already introduced. Its utility in a rising Settlement is obvious, and by the first Ship for New South Wales a complete Lithographic Apparatus will be taken out, under the immediate Patronage of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of that Colony.

This simple and invaluable Art is now made its way into many distant Countries, with a rapidity and to an extent surpassing even the most sanguine hopes of its honoured and worthy founder, who has been no less distinguished by his genius in the invention than by the perseverance and industry he has always manifested in spreading a knowledge of his discovery to opposition to the example of too many narrow-minded Artists here and on the Continent, who, from self-interested motives, have been attempting, though in vain, to confine the knowledge of this new Art to their own cells. There are a number of Lithographic establishments in this City now at work, and similar institutions are now formed in Liverpool, Manchester, and the principal Cities throughout England.

It is known that the chief obstacle to the progress of Lithography has been the want of a suitable Press, which should combine in perfection the requisite properties of power, accuracy, despatch and ease, in the execution. Upon this subject M. Senefelder observes, that "no Press has yet been invented, which is not far from the perfection that might be wished for;" and again that "he deems, this one of the most essential imperfections of Lithography." He adds, p. 184, "A perfect Lithographic Press must possess the following qualities:—1. It must not alter the position of the paper, or distort it when in the act of printing.—2. It must press uniformly upon all parts of the stone, and consequently, give impressions free from all defects.—3. The press must be strong enough to give sufficient pressure.—4. With this quality, it must also have the greatest possible quickness and expedition; and 5. Be easily worked, so as not to fatigue the printers too much. All these qualities, I venture to say, have not yet been found united in any one Press; and we were satisfied with approximating, in some instances, according to the different sorts of work, to something like perfection. I make no doubt, however, that in the course of time this obstacle will be removed likewise, when Lithography, from the rapidity of its progressive improvement, shall be honoured with the attention of the most skilful mechanist who, however, if they wish to produce any thing distinguished, must first begin to study the technical part of Lithography."

A Press, answering to the above description, has lately been constructed by Mr. John Ruthven, Edinburgh, which possesses the advantage of being not only suitable for the Lithographic printer, but also from their portable sizes, are particularly adapted for Merchants, Bankers, Amateurs, and others, many of whom are already employing these Presses, to a variety of most useful and interesting purposes in their respective departments.

Several of the first Type Printers in this country have added these Presses to their establishments lately, and apply them successfully, in printing circular letters, price-lists, bill-heads, cards of address, maps, plans of estates, &c. &c. The following very respectable testimonial has been transmitted by one J. & R. Co.'s Agents in this City:—

(COPY.)
"Quarter-Master-General's Office,
Horse Guards, Sept. 16th, 1820.

"Sir,—"I have much pleasure in stating, that the Lithographic Press made by Ruthven, and furnished by you, for the use of the Lithographic department attached to this office, far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. I am decidedly of opinion that it is the best and most complete Press hitherto made, and that it possesses all those important qualities so requisite in a Lithographic Press, enumerated by the father of Lithography, in this 'Complete Course.'"

"Having devoted several years to the practical part of Lithography, during which time I have made no less than five different presses, on various constructions, my opinion of the vast superiority of Ruthven's Press is the result of much experience. As a lover of the Art, I feel much indebted to Mr. Ruthven for the very essential service he has rendered it."

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) J. WYLD,

THIRTIETH

Madras Govt. Lottery.

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168	231	233	279	319	345	356
361	363	404	426	442	451	510
523	540	596	600	713	778	779
814	828	835	846	867	882	891
902	918	979	1042	1058	1062	1075
1147	1257	1319	1338	1341	1319	1358
1397	1462	1469	1574	1620	1672	1673
1681	1799	1857	1877	1899	1907	1943
1990	2014	2024	2027	2071	2089	2093
2111	2135	2155	2161	2194	2199	2234
2293	2301	2330	2341	2361	2365	2409
2434	2456	2563	2466	2474	2485	2503
2509	2513	2517	2542	2580	2609	2629
2684	2785	2808	2831	2841	2854	2858
2879	2881	2911	2926	3028	3030	3063
3093	3114	3139	3182	324	3227	3234
3238	3242	3263	3291	3297	3300	3383
3421	3447	3464	3466	3489	3511	3581
3601	3607	3612	3642	3668	3685	3761
3798	3863	3963				

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